FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

10 NOVEMBER 1983

Lebanon

Interception of U.S. Planes — Syrian air defenses "intercepted" four U.S. F-14 aircraft overflying Syrian positions in Lebanon early on 10 November and "forced them to return toward the sea," a Syrian military spokesman announced in a statement broadcast by Damascus radio.

Other Developments — Another commander of the Israeli-sponsored national guard was shot and seriously injured in the south, IDF Radio announced. Meanwhile, the IDF allowed Lebanese vehicles to pass northward across the Al-Awwali River bridges but prevented vehicles from entering from the north, the radio noted.

PLO Affairs

Cease-Fire, Military Situation — A cease-fire between the warring factions in northern Lebanon came into effect at 1600 GMT on 9 November, according to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, cited by AFP. Beirut radio reported several violations on the morning of 10 November, while 'Arafat loyalist forces inside Al-Baddawi cited by AFP alleged that the camp came under sporadic shelling throughout the evening of 9 November.

Before the cease-fire came into effect a "fierce battle" raged around the Al-Baddawi camp, which also came under heavy shellfire from the combined Syrian, Libyan, and dissident forces, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio reported. AFP cited the Al-Baddawi commander as stating that the dissident forces had been pushed back from the outskirts of the camp as far as the nearby Tripoli refinery. The agency added that newsmen visiting the camp saw that it was entirely in 'Arafat loyalist hands. On the other hand, Damascus radio reported that a press delegation had visited positions controlled by the dissident forces that included the outskirts of the Al-Baddawi camp and the hills surrounding Tripoli.

Military commanders of the dissident forces cited by Beirut radio maintained that their forces would not enter or shell Tripoli, even in pursuit of pro-'Arafat forces, but the radio later reported that shells were falling in Tripoli "indiscriminately." The radio also quoted one of the dissident commanders as saying that the refinery had been shelled not by dissident forces but by pro-'Arafat forces who hoped the resultant fires and heavy smoke would provide cover for their movements.

Contacts With Syria — Soviet leaders sent a telegram to the Syrian leadership asking it to "take swift action" to end the fighting and declaring that the USSR would "not accept any justification for continuing the present situation regardless of the reasons for the dispute," the London daily *ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* reported. Radio Monte Carlo stated that the Soviets have started "intensive contacts" with Syria to end the battles, adding that a Soviet official recently told Palestinian officials in Tunis that the USSR supports "PLO unity under Yasir 'Arafat's leadership." Meanwhile, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad received the Algerian minister of information and culture, who delivered a message on the Palestinian issue from President Chadli Bendjedid, Damascus radio reported. In Paris, the Syrian ambassador to France, together with the Libyan charge d'affaires, was summoned to the Foreign Ministry and informed that France "condemns" the Syrian and Libyan "direct intervention" in Tripoli, Paris radio revealed.

Fatah Conference — A conference of Fatah regional directors, representatives, and secretaries ended in Tunis on 9 November, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio reported. Conference recommendations advise the Fatah Central Committee to "adopt necessary measures" to confront the Syrian regime and "its partner" Libya and retaliate for their "sabotage and crimes" against the Palestinian people; to expose Arab "collusion" and silence on what is happening in northern Lebanon, as well as attempts to interpret these events as "internal fratricide"; to observe closely the dissident "clique" once it has been completely expelled from Fatah; and to issue a comprehensive political statement explaining the "expected political dangers" threatening the Palestinian struggle, whether from dissident forces or those "preparing to launch policies hostile" to the Palestinian people, "particularly in Jordan and the occupied land." The conference political statement, which was broadcast by Algiers Voice of Palestine radio, charged that the Syrian and Libyan regimes "resorted to stabbing our movement in the back and tried to destroy it."

GCC Summit

The GCC summit meeting in Qatar issued a final statement calling for an end to both the Iran-Iraq war and the fighting in the "Palestinian arena." Demanding an immediate end to hostilities in the Gulf, the GCC leaders urged Iran to respond positively to the UN Security Council resolution in this respect and not threaten freedom of navigation in the Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz. Noting the GCC's intensive diplomatic efforts to secure a cease-fire in northern Lebanon, the statement expressed hope that all parties will observe the cease-fire and called for resolution of the PLO's internal differences through constitutional and legal channels. The statement, which was read by the GCC Secretary General at the end of the Supreme Council session live on Doha television, also noted the GCC leaders' satisfacton with the progress of military coordination among member states.

At a press conference broadcast by Doha radio, Qatari Foreign Minister Shaykh Ahmad revealed that the conferees had discussed in detail Iranian threats to close the Strait of Hormuz and had adopted "precautions and measures to safeguard the security and safety of the GCC states." He also noted that Saudi and Kuwaiti efforts to mediate the Syrian-Iraqi dispute are still under way.

Jordan

Disposal experts defused a time bomb found near the Saudi Airlines office in Amman, according to Amman radio. Earlier, in a speech broadcast by the radio, King Husayn warned those responsible for recent attacks on Jordanian diplomats and guards in foreign capitals that Jordan will retaliate in kind. The "instruments of the plot" are deluded if they think Jordan is unable to "return the harm and cut off the hand which harbors intrigue and evil for it," the king stated. He also blamed the fighting in northern Lebanon on "the hand of treason and treachery which is aimed against the legitimacy of the PLO" and called on the Arab majority to cease remaining the prisoner of the minority under the "worn-out and broken down" pretext of Arab unanimity.

Israel

Arens, Shamir Interviews — Israel will "probably" extend Israeli law to the administered territories if it becomes apparent that the autonomy plan cannot be implemented, Defense Minister Moshe Arens stated in a *STERN* interview reported by Jerusalem radio. Arens reaffirmed his view that Syria was behind the bomb attack on the IDF building in Tyre. Meanwhile, In a Jerusalem television interview, Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said Israel expressed hope that more Israeli soldiers will be withdrawn from Lebanon "in the near future." Defending the Lebanon action as "essential, from all aspects," Shamir said Israel had to eliminate the PLO "ministate" in Lebanon, which was a terrible danger, albeit "not so much military as political." He also warned that Israel must be on its guard against the danger posed by Syria's military buildup.

Call-up Exercise — Jerusalem radio broadcast the code names of units involved in the call-up exercise on 9 November and announced the following morning that the exercise was over.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 219 *10 November 1983*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Materials on Northern Lebanon Developments ..... A 1
Cease-Fire in Effect *[AFP]* ..... A 1
Beirut Reports Violations ..... A 1
'Arafat Discusses Cease-Fire *[WAM]* ..... A 1
'Arafat Evacuation Denied *[Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... A 1
9 Nov Military Action *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 1
WAFA Office Said Destroyed *[KUNA]* ..... A 2
Khalil al-Wazir Interviewed *[Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... A 2
Hani al-Hasan on Fighting *[Kuwait AS-SIYASSAH 8 Nov]* ..... A 3
Plan To Assassinate 'Arafat *[Amman AD-DUSTUR 10 Nov]* ..... A 3
Baghdad PLO on Syrian Mobilization ..... A 4
Newsmen Tour Palestinian Camps *[Damascus]* ..... A 4
Al-'Asifah Spokesman's Statement *[Damascus]* ..... A 5
Al-Fahum: Withdraw League Complaint *[KUNA]* ..... A 5
PFLP Official Interviewed *[AL-WAHDAH]* ..... A 5
Materials on Turbul Voice of Palestinian Revolution ..... A 5
Appeal to 'Arafat Supporters ..... A 5
'Arafat's Ouster Urged ..... A 5
Radio's 'Political Observer' ..... A 6
British, French Stand Condemned ..... A 6
Rejection of 'Arafat Appeal ..... A 6
USSR Reportedly Amending Stand on Clashes ..... A 6
Mahmud 'Abbas Comment *[Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... A 6
ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT Report *[9 Nov]* ..... A 7
Fatah Conference Issues Recommendations, Declaration ..... A 7
Conference Recommendations *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 7
Political Statement *[Algiers VOP]* ..... A 8

ARABIAN PENINSULA

GULF AFFAIRS

Al Thani, Bisharah Review GCC Summit Results ..... C 1
GCC To Form Committee on Hawar Island Dispute *[Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM 8 Nov]* ..... C 2

KUWAIT

Foreign Ministry Official Meets Soviet Envoy ..... C 2
AL-WATAN Praises Tyre 'Heroic Operation' ..... C 2
KUNA Analyst on Moroccan King's Speech ..... C 2

OMAN

Qabus on Ties With Neighbors, GCC Affairs *[Beirut MONDAY MORNING 7-13 Nov]* ..... C 3

PDRY

YSP Political Bureau Holds Meeting 9 Nov ..... C 4
PDRY-CSSR Economic Committee Holds Session ..... C 5

QATAR

Minister on Natural Gas, Oil Production *[AR-RAYAH]* ..... C 5

SAUDI ARABIA

Bandar on Beirut Attacks, RDF, Other Topics *[AR-RIYAD 4 Nov]* ..... C 6
Libya's Rajab Arrives in Riyadh From Jidda ..... C 7
Dailies on Tyre Explosion, Palestinian Situation ..... C 7
King Addresses Arab Men of Letters 2 Nov ..... C 7

UAE

Newspapers Comment on Tyre Explosion ..... C 8
AL-ITTIHAD Warns Against 'U.S.-Zionist Plan' ..... C 9

YAR

Al-Iryani Interviewed on Arab Affairs *[Jidda 'UKAZ 3 Nov]* ..... C 9

EGYPT

Israeli Ministry Officials Arrive 9 Nov ..... D 1
'Ali on Lebanon, Israel, Gulf War, PLO *[AKHIR SA'AH]* ..... D 1
Muhyi ad-Din Leaves for Vienna 9 Nov ..... D 1
Prime Minister in Austria *[cross-reference]* ..... D 1
Palestinians Stage Sit-In in Support of 'Arafat ..... D 1
AL-AKHBAR on Palestinian Cause ..... D 2
AL-JUMHURIYAH on U.S. Threats Against Syria ..... D 2
MAY on U.S.-Israeli Strategic Cooperation Plan *[7 Nov]* ..... D 2

IRAQ

Communique Reports Iranian Losses in Panjwin ..... E 1
Greek Delegation Discusses Bilateral Relations ..... E 1
'Aziz Meets Greek Official ..... E 1
Zambian Envoy Arrives With Message From Kaunda ..... E 1
Ramadan Leaves for Romania, Bulgaria 9 Nov ..... E 1
Ramadan in Bulgaria *[cross-reference]* ..... E 2
Briefs: Ambassadors Present Credentials ..... E 2
Minutes Signed With Jordan
Meeting With French Socialists
Ambassador to Sri Lanka
Ambassador to Malaysia
Two Ambassadors Present Credentials
Cooperation With UAE
Ambassador's Credentials

JORDAN

King Husayn Addresses Military Graduation 9 Nov ..... F 1
Experts Defuse Bomb in Downtown Amman 9 Nov ..... F 2
Papers Denounce Embassy Attacks, Terrorism ..... F 2
JORDAN TIMES *[9 Nov]* ..... F 2
AD-DUSTUR on Attacks ..... F 2
Deposed Gaza Mayor Meets With King Husayn *[AD-DUSTUR 9 Nov]* ..... F 3
Sierra Leone Minister Departs Amman 9 Nov ..... F 3
Pakistani Chief of Staff Arrives 9 November ..... F 3

LEBANON

Cabinet Notes Geneva Conference Results ..... G 1
Al-Jumayyil Requests Strengthening of Committee ..... G 1
Security Forces Placed Under Army Command ..... G 1
Syrian Air Defense Intercepts U.S. Aircraft ..... G 1
Israeli Force Crosses Bisri Bridge 9 Nov ..... G 2
Gunboats Patrol Southern Shore *[Voice of Arab Lebanon]* ..... G 2
Southern Town Cordoned Off *[Voice of Arab Lebanon]* ..... G 2
Junblatt on Geneva Talks, Continuation of War *[AS-SAFIR 9 Nov]* ..... G 2
Junblatt Forces, PFLP Occupy Mufti Khalid Residence ..... G 2
Soviet Envoy Affirms Support for Lebanon ..... G 2
Envoy Protests Marine Roadblock *[AS-SAFIR 8 Nov]* ..... G 2
Sulayman Franjiyah on Dialogue, U.S. Presence *[TISHRIN 29 Oct]* ..... G 3
Major Haddad Issues Decree on Public Safety ..... G 3

SYRIA

4 U.S. F-14 Planes Overfly Syrian Units in Lebanon ..... H 1
Planes Fired On ..... H 1
Damascus Notes IDF Mobilization, U.S. 'Threats' ..... H 1
Israeli Call-up Linked With Premeditated Attack ..... H 1
Al-Asad Receives Algerian Envoys 9 November ..... H 1
Talas Interviewed on Mideast Developments ..... H 2
TISHRIN Warns of U.S. Military Action Against Syria ..... H 2
Damascus Questions Jordan's Palestinian Loyalty ..... H 2
ATH-THAWRAH on Jordan-'Arafat Conspiracy ..... H 3
Palestine Broadcast Scores Husayn-'Arafat Alliance ..... H 4
British Official Departs Damascus 10 Nov ..... H 4

ISRAEL

IDF Commander on Danger of War with Syria ..... I 1
Further Comments ..... I 1
Aims of Mobilization Exercise ..... I 1
Syrian Foreign Affairs Official Interviewed ..... I 2
Exercise Ends ..... I 2
Shamir Interviewed on PLO, Lebanon, Syria ..... I 2
Shamir, Arens Remarks Dispel Tension With Syria *[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 9 Nov]* ..... I 5
Dismissed W. Bank Mayors Criticize Syria *[THE JERUSALEM POST 9 Nov]* ..... I 6
Leftists, Arabs Call on Al-Asad To Stop Fighting ..... I 6
Syrian Army Receives Modern Soviet Tanks *[AL HAMISHMAR 9 Nov]* ..... I 6
Arens Views Extension of Law to Territories ..... I 6
'Lesson' From Tripoli ..... I 6
Kimche Holds Talks With Egypt's Ghali in Cairo *[THE JERUSALEM POST 10 Nov]* ..... I 7
Shamir To Meet President Reagan 27 Nov *[DAVAR 10 Nov]* ..... I 7
Attorney General Rules on Meetings With PLO *[THE JERUSALEM POST 9 Nov]* ..... I 7
Southbound Traffic on Al-Awwali Bridges Stopped ..... I 7
New Militia To Combat Terrorism Set Up in Lebanon *[THE JERUSALEM POST 10 Nov]* ..... I 8
Ori Or Appointed Northern Command Commander ..... I 8
Foreign Ministry Denies Muzorewa Visit Political *[THE JERUSALEM POST 10 Nov]* ..... I 8

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

NAN Feature on PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY ..... P 1

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Messages View Lebanon Situation ..... Q 1
JANA on Al-Qadhdhafi's Message to U.S. Congress ..... Q 1

MOROCCO

Bouabid Receives Niger's Foreign Minister ..... Q 2
Boucetta Rules Out Direct Talks With Polisario ..... Q 2

SUDAN

Numayri Meets Italian President, Prime Minister ..... Q 2
Numayri Addresses Rome FAO Conference 9 Nov ..... Q 3
Numayri Urged To Halt Palestinian Infighting ..... Q 3
Official Departs for Ethiopia With Message ..... Q 3
UN Team To Investigate Sudan's Refugees' Status ..... Q 4

TUNISIA

PRC, Tunisian Cooperation Meeting Held *[L'ACTION 2 Nov]* ..... Q 4
New Ambassadors Present Credentials in Tunis *[L'ACTION 26 Oct]* ..... Q 4

EAST AFRICA

KENYA

PRC Aid in Water, Power Development Sought ..... R 1

SOMALIA

Defense Minister on Military Service Law ..... R 1
Radio Halgan: National Movement Attacks Loyalists ..... R 1

UGANDA

Obote Receives Messages From Nyerere ..... R 1
Obote Addresses Churchmen on Electoral Disputes ..... R 1

CENTRAL AFRICA

CHAD

15 Officers Cross Over To Join Government ..... S 1
Bardai Radio on Bendjedid-Mitterrand Meeting ..... S 1

CONGO

Party Official Receives Soviet Delegation Head ..... S 1
Communique Issued on Joint Talks With Angolans *[Luanda]* ..... S 1

WEST AFRICA

GUINEA-BISSAU

Vieira Names New Minister Without Portfolio ..... T 1

IVORY COAST

Malpractices in Housing Industry Revealed ..... T 1

NIGERIA

Yugoslav Envoy on Possible Power Supply Aid ..... T 1
Press on Ghana-Upper Volta Exercise, RSA Vote ..... T 1
Study Shows 'Deprivation' in Oil Producing Areas ..... T 2
Hearing on Ojukwu Election Petition Continues ..... T 2

SENEGAL

Diouf Stresses Need for Peace in Middle East ..... T 2

UPPER VOLTA

Sankara Message to Castro on Grenada Role ..... T 3
Sankara Message to Nicaraguan President ..... T 3
Sankara, Rawlings Address Soldiers After Maneuvers ..... T 3

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Dos Santos, Jorge Greet Soviet Counterparts ..... U 1
Condolences for Rashidov Death ..... U 1
Party Official Criticizes Events in Grenada ..... U 1
Source Denies Crashed Plane Carried Soldiers ..... U 1
AFP: UNITA Claims Responsibility for Crash ..... U 2

LESOTHO

Election Preparations Under Way; Date To Be Set ..... U 2

MADAGASCAR

President Meets With Visiting Iranian Official *[IRNA]* ..... U 2

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Greets Andropov on Soviet Anniversary ..... U 2
U.S. Envoy Ends Visit; Remarks Reported ..... U 3
Maputo Comments on Visit ..... U 3

NAMIBIA

Multiparty Conference To Be Held 11 Nov *[SAPA]* ..... U 3
Umtata: Security Forces Kill SWAPO Unit Leader ..... U 3

SOUTH AFRICA

Bavarian Prime Minister Arrives on Visit ..... U 4
Meets With Botha *[DPA]* ..... U 4
Foreign Minister Meets With Visiting U.S Envoy ..... U 4
Mauritian Labor Minister on Visit to Country ..... U 4
Inkatha Leader Replies to AZASO, ANC Charges ..... U 4
Buthelezi-UDF Differences Reported *[Umtata]* ..... U 5

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Speech Outlines Role of Defense Force *[ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL 1 Nov]* ..... U 5

ZIMBABWE

HERALD Views U.S. Displeasure With Government *[5 Nov]* ..... U 5
Army Clash With Botswana Defense Force Denied ..... U 6
Defense Official on Incident ..... U 6
Meeting To Discuss Incident *[Gaborone]* ..... U 6
New Detention Order Issued for Muzorewa 4 Nov *[THE HERALD 5 Nov]* ..... U 6
MAIL Reports Further on Mugabe Warning to Parties *[6 Nov]* ..... U 7

Materials on Northern Lebanon Developments

Cease-Fire in Effect

NC092250 Paris AFP in English 2248 GMT 9 Nov 83

[By Henri Maararbachi]

[Excerpt] Beirut, Nov 9 (AFP) — A ceasefire came into force between rival Palestinian armies in and around Tripoli at 1600 GMT, Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) leader Yasir 'Arafat said. Correspondents in the northern Lebanese port reported an almost total end to shelling at the neighbouring Al-Baddawi refugee camp where Mr 'Arafat's loyalists were entrenched.

In Damascus PLO dissident spokesman Mahmud al-Labadi said his forces were "prepared to respect the cease-fire," but he knew nothing about it. Dissidents, backed by Syrian troops, have been remorselessly attacking loyalist positions for the last six days. But loyalist sources said Al-Baddawi was still being shelled "intermittently", although less intensely than before, at 2000 GMT (four hours after the cease-fire).

A tense calm hung over Tripoli where Mr 'Arafat had retreated to prepare for what had been expected to be his last stand. Many citizens had fled and local officials pleaded with loyalists and dissidents to save their city.

Beirut Reports Violations

NC101336 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1328 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Since 1400 [1200 GMT] today the cease-fire agreement among the Palestinian factions in northern Lebanon has been violated several times. A serious violation occurred at 1515 with various kinds of weapons. Shelling on the areas of the clashes, especially Al-Baddawi camp, is currently heavy.

'Arafat Discusses Cease-Fire

GF101028 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0700 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Ash-Shariqah, 10 Nov (WAM) — Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, has affirmed that he will not leave Tripoli and that he will remain with the fighters and with the Palestinian and Lebanese masses. In a telephone contact with *AL-KHALIJ* newspaper, whose content it published today, the Palestinian leader said rumors that say he is about to leave Tripoli are mere illusions. He added that he immediately accepted the GCC summit's mediation to end the strife in northern Lebanon. He disclosed that three battalions from the Palestine Liberation Army have joined the forces that support him.

Mr 'Arafat expressed optimism despite the painful events the Palestinian revolution is passing through and said: "I can see the Palestinian flag fluttering above Jerusalem in spite of this dark tunnel that the Arab nation is passing through." The Palestinian leader said that he supports ending the bloodshed and does not belive in the dialogue of bullets. He stressed that it is not in the interest of the Palestinian revolution for the battle to continue, especially since it is now taking place in northern Lebanon, which has always been with the cause and the revolution. He then pondered: Do we repay the north after all it has done for us by causing its destruction?

Mr 'Arafat explained that Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and acting information minister, sent a cable to him yesterday suggesting a cease-fire beginning at 1800 and that he accepted the offer immediately and expressed hope that this attempt would succeed.

The Palestinian leader reiterated his demands that the Palestinian people be granted the right to self-determination, the freedom of decisionmaking, and freedom to determine their future. He said this is what every Palestinian wants and this is what has been expressed by the Palestinian people's struggle everywhere.

'Arafat Evacuation Denied

JN101226 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahman, official in charge of unified Palestinian information, has denied the report disseminated by the Italian news agency that measures have been made for the arrival of an Italian vessel to evacuate Yasir 'Arafat from Tripoli in northern Lebanon. The Palestinian official said that this report reaffirms that all the information on vessels, whether Italian, French, or any other nationality, is fabricated with the objective of creating confusion.

9 Nov Military Action

JN091831 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1530 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The Palestnian revolution forces in Al-Baddawi camp today repulsed a Syrian-Libyan armored offensive which was preceded by ferocious rocket and artillery shelling from the Syrian and Libyan forces. Our sources in Tripoli, northern Lebanon, have stated that Syrian-Libyan armored and infantry units attempted t advance toward Al-Baddawi camp on two axes, but were pushed back. A number of Syrian elements were captured. Some 16 Syrian elements were moved to Tripoli and vehciles were sent to transfer the rest of the captives.

A total of 60 soldiers from the PLA Hittin forces announced their rejection of agent Tariq al-Khadra's command and joined the Palestinian revolution forces now defending Al-Baddawi camp, the revolution, and its independent decisionmaking. One can now say that all attempts the Syrian forces made to occupy Al-Baddawi have failed. Four Syrian tanks and three armored vehicles have been destroyed.

Meanwhile, The Syrian-Libyan forces and their agents shelled the port area of Tripoli. Latest reports arriving from Tripoli this afternoon said that our forces seized 4 tanks and destroyed 9 others, as well as 11 vehicles. Vanguards of a Syrian mechanized division arrived today under the cover of the state of emergency declared by Syria.

Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] said that the Palestinian revolution forces in Al-Baddawi camp are still holding out and are repulsing repeated attacks by the Syrian-Libyan forces.

WAFA Office Said Destroyed

LD0081612 Kuwait KUNA in English 1440 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Geneva, Nov 8 (KUNA) — The all-out attack against Palestinian forces backing PLO chairman Yasir 'Arafat at Al-Baddawi refugee camp near Tripoli in northern Lebanon has destroyed the head offices of the Palestine news agency WAFA and the PLO's central newspaper, WAFA reported Tuesday. In a message received through the PLO in Geneva, WAFA said its head office and that of the newspaper *'FALASTINE ATH-THAWRAH* were destroyed in shelling by Syrian forces on Monday.

Without mentioning rebel Palestinian forces, WAFA accused Syria of "striking at the Palestinian cause in its present independent form," to refashion it "according to the requirements of total dependence on the Syrian regime's decisions and position." "The Syrian regime's action against the Palestinian revolution's two most notable information institutions is one of a series of acts by that regime to strike at the PLO, take over independent Palestinian national decision-making and deprive it of the means to defend itself through information," WAFA said.

Accusing Syria of trying to silence the Palestinian voice, the news agency recalled that its offices in Damascus, with those of the PLO's unified information department, were occupied by Syrian security men a month ago, and handed over to Syrian-backed rebel Palestinians — "the mutineers from Fatah."

Khalil al-Wazir Interviewed

JN0091901 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1710 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Telephone interview with Kahlil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces — identified by his nom de guerre Abu Jihad — with unidentified Radio Monte Carlo correspondent; place not specified — live]

[Text] [Correspondent] The declared cease-fire has not been implemented so far. Abu Jihad, what is the reason?

[Al-Wazir] Do not forget that the current criminal aggression against the Palestinian revolution and the attempts to destroy the PLO are being implemented according to a plot. This plot is being implemented stage by stage. The first stage is to issue slogans and mottos. The second is to instigate tools and instruments. The third is direct intervention. The fourth is to send negotiators and begin beating around the bush to postpone this. But the plot is there. The cease-fire is announced and then violated in order to implement any possible steps the Syrian leadership wants and to realize their goal — striking at the PLO and breaking its determination to adhere to independent Palestinian decision-making.

I wish you could witness the flames that resulted from gunfire yesterday, the day before, and today. I want to ask: Why is it so easy for them to violate our Palestinian camps? Why do they drown our camps in blood? Why do they destroy Nahr al-Barid camp, Al-Baddawi camp, and Tripoli areas? Why do they attack demonstrators at Al Yarmuk camp [in Damascus] with bullets? They killed no less than 26 Palestinians in Al-Yarmuk.

From the very beginning, we started the fighting [against Israeli] and were exposed to aggression. We always wanted and continue to avoid at all times — we want the fighting to stop. We are looking forward to a cease-fire.

[Correspondent] Do you believe a cease-fire is possible?

[Al-Wazir] On our part, we are ready and are continuously calling for this. We did not start the fighting. We ask those who drew up the plot to expel us to issue orders for a cease-fire. The Palestinians have had enough bloodshed. Stop crimes against the Palestinian people.

[Correspondent] I understand that the other side does not respect the cease-fire but you are accept it. In short, what is the current military situation?

[Al-Wazir] I have seen continuous shelling up to a moment ago. Tanks are firing their shells at the camps. All of the news agency correspondents and media men saw the tanks firing at the camps. This camp, Al-Baddawi, is very small. It does not exceed half a square kilometer. It is not like Beirut. I say that this is more savage and harsh than what we saw from the Israeli enemy in Beirut. Beirut is 10 square km. Imagine hours of shelling concentrated within half a square kilometer. There is no conscience and feeling. This is a crime against the people and against civilians. We say that they are the ones who want to continue in this direction. We welcome any attempt to use pressure in this regard to stop the crime. All of us here look forward to the moment this aggression against our people, kinfolk, and fighters is stopped.

[Correspondent] Reports say that if the military pressure is sustained against Al-Baddawi camp, the camp will not be able to resist for long. What do you say to this?

[Al-Wazir] We say one thing — that we are determined to defend ourselves and our revolution. We are always under fire and facing death at any moment. Every brother, including Abu 'Ammar, is amid the flames, amid blood. We are continuing to stay here. We do not care for anything except carrying out a mission. When we started our mission, we carried our souls in our hands. So if they want to come, let them. We have only to defend this revolution and its decisionmaking. We have to defend the lives of our people and camps regardless of the circumstances and the strength [of the attackers]. Do not forget that our sons and fighter cubs used to confront the Israeli enemy's attacks, and they remained steadfast. If they want to obtain a result, let them. If they want a tragedy, let them have it. If they want to establish their history and glory by killing the sons — if the Syrian leadership wants this — let it come.

[Correspondent] Latest reports say that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and President al-Asad are both insisting that 'Arafat leave

Tripoli to avoid a confrontation and that a Fatah conference be held in which 'Arafat could participate. Is 'Arafat ready to stop the clashes by leaving Tripoli?

[Al-Wazir] It is enough for me to say that this proves the facts. Why have Syria and Libya met on this point in their plots against us? Why do they cooperate in plotting against us in this manner? This is the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front for facing Israel. We were part of this front. Second, why do they want to impose this condition? Third, do they want to rob the Palestinian fighters of the chance to remain close to the Israeli enemy and to carry out their mission? This is the main question. Furthermore, we always say: First and foremost, bullets and bloodshed must stop. We have never been closed; on the contrary, we always said: Let us sit down and talk, let us turn over a new leaf. We care for free, honorable, and equitable relations with the whole Arab nation and its masses.

[Correspondent] My last question: Is there any hope of stopping the fighting and avoiding the Tripoli battle?

[Al-Wazir] We want this, and pray to God for this to happen. This is our prayer. We want this crime to stop. We do not want it to continue. On our part, Abu 'Ammar's speech to the thinking men in Tripoli was very clear and frank. He told them that we care for Tripoli and for what Tripoli and its people want. The Tripoli people have been very generous to us. They always supported us. Therefore, we say that the issue of presence or nonpresence is not decided from outside. We will decide this first. We can negotiate all issues with the city of Tripoli with an open mind. Nobody has any problems in this field.

[Correspondent] Thank you, Abu Jihad.

Hani al-Hasan on Fighting

GF100528 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 8 Nov 83 pp 1, 23

[Najih Khalil dispatch from Amman]

[Text] Hani al-Hasan, member of the Fatah Central Committee and political adviser to Yasir 'Arafat, in a statement to *AS-SIYASAH* said that the Gulf countries are not exerting adequate pressure to stop the Syrian attack on the troops loyal to 'Arafat in northern Lebanon. He said: The Gulf countries must adopt a serious and decisive position toward this matter.

Answering a question on reports that heavy Egyptian weapons were sent to Tripoli to help 'Arafat's troops, Hani al-Hasan said: These reports are incorrect. What is correct is that Egyptian ships are carrying weapons to Tripoli because these ships can arrive in a short time. He said that the country which is sending heavy weapons is the PDRY. Regarding the military situation in Tripoli and Al-Badawi and Nahr al-Barid camps, he said that the military situation is good and that he made a telephone call to yesterday to 'Arfata and Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] who told him that the military situation in reassuring and that a Syrian attack launched at night was foiled and the Syrians had lost seven vehicles and four tanks. Regarding the fall of Nahr al-Barid camp, 'Arafat's political adviser said: The Syrians have not been able to overrun the camp. What happened is that is that they advanced toward the camp through Al-Minyah Road and managed to made traveling on that road a hazardous venture. Fighting along this road has continued for 5 consecutive days. This really astonished us, because we had not expected the small groups there to be able to remain steadfast for so long.

Hani al-Hasan revealed that the Fatah Central Committee at its last meeting decided to launch a political campaign and that the expulsion decisions issued by the Central Committee were the beginning of campaign against the dissidents. He said: We did not magnify problems. We were accurate and patient during the past 7 months. We left things during this time for the masses to judge. Every phenomenon that is not accepted by the masses will be isolated, finished, and will vanish.

Regarding Khalid al-Hasan's meeting with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, Hani al-Asad said that the meeting was a failure and the two sides did not reach a compromise. He said that the Syrians recently closed Brother Abu 'Ammar's office in Damascus and occupied his house. Answering a question, Al-Hasan said that strong people alone are capable of reaching a compromise. He said that 'Arafat went to Tripoli to remain the strong person who is capable of reaching a compromise.

Plan To Assassinate 'Arafat

JN101030 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 10 Nov 83 pp 1, 21

[Layla Dib and Nabil 'Amr dispatch]

[Text] Amman — Hani al-Hasan, adviser to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, has said that the PLO leadership received reliable information that the dissidents, Ahmad Jibril's group, and Syrian intelligence organs have prepared a plan to assassinate 'Arafat in Tripoli.

Hani al-Hasan added that 'Arafat's departure or stay in Tripoli depends on the developments of situation and cessation of the fighting.

On the organizational meeting of the Fatah regional representatives which was concluded in Tunis yesterday, Al-Hasan said that this meeting was necessary to put the organization in the picture regarding the current situation and to inform it of the decisions adopted by the Fatah Central Committee and the reasons behind the determination of the dissidents. The Fatah regional representatives meeting issued recommendations denouncing Syria and Libya and holding them responsible for what is happening to the Palestinians. The recommendations also called on the [Fatah] leadership to adopt all measures that will prevent foreign forces from interfering in Palestinian affairs.

On the postponement of the Arab summit conference, Al-Hasan expressed regret over all the Arab countries' subservience to the Libyan and Syrian pressure. He said the minority must not control the majority in the Arab arena. He said that Syria hopes to be rid of 'Arafat before the Arab summit convenes. Al-Hasan called for convening the Arab summit as soon as possible to strengthen Palestinian legitimacy. Regarding the convening of the PNC, Al-Hasan noted that Syria had prevented some PNC members from leaving Damascus.

Baghdad PLO on Syrian Mobilization

JN091939 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1551 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Syrian regime has announced a general mobilization and is calling up its reserves through its information media. The Syrian regime is preparing to confront U.S. imperialism and its tool, Israel. Meanwhile, the Syrian regime's forces are escalating their shelling of Palestinian camps and Lebanese cities and the blood of innocent citizens is being shed. The Syrian regime is also escalating its campaign against the Palestinian revolution in order to seize its independence and then liquidate and terminate the Palestinian cause.

What confrontation is that and what preparations are being made for a war with the Zionist or U.S. enemies by killing the citizens, besieging the camps, weakening the Palestinian revolution, and attempting to liquidate it? A more important question is: What is the difference between what the Syrian regime is doing against the Palestinian revolution in Tripoli and northern Lebanon and what the Zionist enemy is doing against the revolution? The two sides have never been so close as they are now.

The heating up of the atmosphere, the beating of the war drum, and the massing of forces are part of a game that our masses have compeltely exposed, even though the Syrian regime is an expert in this game. We all recall the Al-Biqa' missile crisis, after which Philip Habib came to the region. We also remember the SAM-5 missile crisis and the heating up of the atmosphere. We also remember very well the claims about the imminent war between Syria and the nation's enemies in that period, during which preparations were under way to expel our forces from the contact lines in Al-Biqa' after their operations exhausted the invading Zionist Forces.

We still remember the coded messages and the calling up of the reserves during the latest Israeli invasion of Lebanon. We remember how Damascus radio used to broadcast those coded messages and calls throughout the invasion days in addition to broadcasting patriotic songs and intensive rhetoric aimed at the invading forces.

The naive might have believed then that the Syrian regime would confront the continued aggression until the aggressive forces reached the Syrian Army's positions and until the Lebanese mountain was occupied in less than 6 hours. At that time, the regime committed a crime against the Syrian Army when it left that Army an easy target for the enemy's planes and artillery. The regime committed an even worse crime when its strongholds and strategic positions fell to the Zionists, something that had a great impace on the war developments.

Today, the Syrian regime is repeating its old and new game by calling up its reserves and announcing a general mobilization against the Zionist enemy and U.S. imperialism. The regime hopes this will hide its nakedness and cover up its massacres against our revolution and people. These tricks have been completely exposed to our Palestinian masses, particularly to the Syrian people. Neither the Palestinian fig leaves — such as agent Tariq al-Khadra, the traitor dissidents, and Jibril — nor the political fig leaves offered by the United States can cover the nakedness of this regime.

Newsmen Tour Palestinian Camps

JN091548 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Tripoli, Lebanon — An information and press delegation comprised of representatives of a number of Arab and foreign news agencies and international television stations made a field visit yesterday to the area north of Tripoli, Lebanon, including the Nahr al-Barid camp, the outskirts of the Al-Baddawi camp, and the hills surrounding the city of Tripoli. During this 10-hour field visit, the Arab and international information delegation acquainted itself with life inside Nahr al-Barid camp, which is proceeding normally. The delegation was also assured of this during its meetings with the camp's inhabitants, who are going about their daily work. It also saw open shops and commercial markets, which contain the normal supply of various food products and other commodities. The delegation also made it clear that it did not see any Syrian tank or soldier during its tour of battle positions in the neighboring villages and hills or in the outskirts of the Al-Baddawi camp.

At the end of the tour, Jihad Salih, official spokesman for the revolutionary uprising in the Fatah movement, held a news conference attended by the members of the Arab and international information and press delegation.

He denied news agency reports on the alleged participation of Syrian forces in the clashes that took place in the Nahr al-Barid and Al-Baddawi camps. He also said that the purpose of the news agencies spreading 'Arafat's fabricated claims and allegations that there are heavy losses in these clashes is to implement the capitulatory, suspect schemes in which he is involved and prevent the Palestinian resistance groups from joining the Fatah revolutionary uprising movement in the two camps on a large-scale basis.

The official spokesman for the revolutionary uprising in Fatah also outlined the reasons that led to the deterioration of the situation in the two camps, and said: While the uprising forces were besieging the area after 'Arafat evacuated them from the two camps and committed bloody massacres against the inhabitants, the inhabitants announced that they were joining the revolutionary uprising movement. This facilitated our entering the Nahr al-Barid camp without any bloodshed. Salih also explained the course of events that took place in the Nahr al-Barid camp, referring to the military preparedness, fortifications, and destroyed military equipment that 'Arafat had placed at the disposal of his gangs, especially in the Turbul hills, in order to control the entire area.

He also said that 'Arafat's gangs shelled the Tripoli refinery in order to set up a dense screen of smoke and prevent the uprising forces' advance toward the Al-Baddawi camp. This was a criminal action taken only by those who have lost all sense of patriotism and pan-Arabism toward their nation and the sons of their people.

Al-'Asifah Spokesman's Statement

JN100738 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] An official spokesman for the Al-'Asifah General Command has stated that the command of the Palestinian popular upheaval submitted a detailed explanation to the GCC delegation of Yasir 'Arafat's deviations over the past years which had harmed the Palestinian people and their just cause. The spokesman added that the command of the popular upheaval stressed to the GCC delegation that it will not be the one to open fire and that it will do so only against those who open fire on it. The command of the popular upheaval also asked the delegation to convey its viewpoint to the Gulf kings and leaders on ways to settle the current dispute within the Fatah movement.

The spokesman spoke about the lies and falsehoods that are disseminated by 'Arafat and the media organs allied with him on the magnitude of the fighting, the numerous casualties sustained, the destruction, the false claims that Syria and Libya are participating in the dispute within the Fatah movement, and the claim that Syrian and Libyan forces are participating in this fighting. The spokesman said that 'Arafat continues to carry out military escalation against our positions and to exacerbate his political and media campaign through his invitation to the UN Security Council to discuss the situation in Tripoli.

The Palestinian spokesman concluded by saying: We reaffirm our condemnation of the fighting and pledge to our people that we will not open fire except at those who open fire at us and that we shall not be the first to open fire in any internecine fighting.

Al-Fahum: Withdraw League Complaint

LD091907 Kuwait KUNA in English 1813 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Damascus, Nov 9 (KUNA) — Chairman of Palestine National Council Khalid al-Fahum and seven members of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization requested that the organization withdraw a complaint lodged with the Arab League against alleged Syrian and Libyan interventions in the fighting in north Lebanon, sources close to the committee said. In a message to head of the PLO Political Department Faruq Qaddumi in Tunis, the eight officials said the complaint, lodged by the PLO representative in the league, contradicts resolutions of the PNC and is baseless. 'Arafat has accused Syria and Libya of supporting his opponents in the seven-day heavy fighting.

PFLP Official Interviewed

GF091453 Doha QNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 Nov (QNA) — PFLP [words indistinct] member Bassam Abu Sharif has stated that the Palestinian revolution is currently passing through the most dangerous and critical stages of its age, as the PLO is being subjected fragmentation, dissension, and containment. He said: We have to work seriously to solve all the problems with means that guarantee the sacredness of the democratic dialogue, the safety of the Palestinian revolution, and the unity of the PLO, and we must take continuing action to achieve the goals of the Palestinian people. In a statement published in *AL-WAHDAH* in Abu Dhabi today, he said that correcting all the political and organizational mistakes that the revolution makes must be done through the PLO's legitimate institutions in order to preserve this organization, which embodies the spiritual and political edifice of the Palestinian people. He also said: Any talk about the formation of a new PLO leadership from outside the PLO is a police operation that we reject.

Bassam Abu Sharif described the method of Abu Salih's [Nimr Salih's] group as being destructive, fragmenting, and bruising for the PLO and said such a method does not correct or reform. He said: This method does not take into consideration the demands we have fought for, and it is a method that has destructive tactics. This makes us say this method leads to no correction or reform but to the destruction of the PLO by tearing it apart and then placing it in a containable position.

Abu Sharif denounced the fighting in northern Lebanon and the attacks against Al-Baddawi and Nahr al-Barid camps He said: We believe the PLO is not the only loser in this situation; the only winners are Israel and the United States.

Materials on Turbul Voice of Palestinian Revolution

Appeal to 'Arafat Supporters

NC090812 Turbul Lebanon Voice of the Palestinian Revolution in Arabic 0655 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Brothers, the 'Arafat cliques have begun to (?retreat) from the Al-Baddawi camp. Politicians and local leaders in Tripoli have expressed their desire for 'Arafat's departure from their city. An exclusive report says that 'Arafat is now looking for a way to leave Tripoli safely.

The complete end of 'Arafat has begun. 'Arafat is finished and so is the deviationist march. A new chapter of the people and the revolution can be opened. Those gunmen who are still with 'Arafat must think quickly, because there is not much time for thinking. The gunmen of 'Arafat's group must think before it is too late and join their brothers in arms. Those who choose to stand against the revolution and the people will be severely punished. Brother fighters in Al-Baddawi, think and agree to join the revolutionary forces. 'Arafat is finished and he is now looking for a means to flee.

'Arafat's Ouster Urged

NC091538 Turbul Lebanon Voice of the Palestinian Revolution in Arabic 1517 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Call, call, call. Brothers in arms, brothers in Al-Baddawi: Rebel against the 'Arafat cliques. Disobey the orders of 'Arafat and his collaborators. Prove to those who have deviated from the people and the revolution that the Palestinian rifle will be trained only at the chests of the enemies of the people and our Zionist-imperialist enemy.

Our brothers in arms, our brothers in Al-Baddawi: Disobey the orders of 'Arafat and the orders of his collaborators. Join your brothers in the revolution so that all the rifles of the revolution will embrace with love and faith to continue the march of the armed struggle.

Our people in Al-Baddawi, 'Arafat wants to destroy your camp and your houses. Declare disobedience against [words indistinct]. Desist from providing any facilities or services to 'Arafat's deviationist cliques. As for you who are deleded, you have only [words indistinct] left for you to discover the fact and to pounce on 'Arafat, his collaborators and deviationist cliques and to return to the ranks of the revolution and the people. As for those who [words indistinct] in Al-Baddawi, their punishment will be harsh, very harsh. Our rendezvous is [words indistinct].

Radio's 'Political Observer'

NC091709 Turbul Lebanon Voice of the Palestinian Revolution in Arabic 1635 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] The political observer of the Voice of the Palestinian Revolution has commented on 'Arafat's request to the Security Council to discuss the situation in northern Lebanon. The observer said that in making this request 'Arafat is participating in the imperialist-Zionist plot to establish facts that will enable Washington to create circumstances under which it can send more U.S. and NATO forces to Lebanon. The political observer of the Voice of the Palestinian Revolution said that this request by 'Arafat exposes more and more the extent of 'Arafat's and his clique's involvement in the imperialist-Zionist plot against the Palestinian and Lebanese people as well as against Arab Syria.

British, French Stand Condemned

NC091726 Turbul Lebanon Voice of the Palestinian Revolution in Arabic 1550 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Brothers, what does it mean when West European countries shed tears over 'Arafat? What does it mean when French President Mitterrand, French Foreign Minister Cheysson, and British Prime Minister Thatcher show those signs of concern and exasperation on behalf of 'Arafat? What does the eagerness of the veteran imperialists mean?

The imperialists invaded Egypt in 1956, incessantly stood alongside the Israeli enemy, and exhibited their imperialist black venom in Lebanon. What is the significance when they all show concern for Brother 'Arafat and for Palestinian moderation and reason? Does this mean they are concerned about the Palestinians and Arab Palestine? No, definitely not.

France's Mitterrand returned to the grudging imperialist policy [words indistinct] Palestinian people and the Lebanese Arab people. Thatcher's Britain, author of the Balfour Declaration and hangman of our people and nation, is still the same — it still hates our people and cause.

How then can we explain this sudden interest and this suspect concern? Does anyone doubt that Britain, France, Belgium, and all the West European regimes are not hostile to our people? [Words indistinct] there is only one explanation: These enemies, above all Israel, do not want [words indistinct], precisely as As-Sadat was wise, reasonable, and [words indistinct].

Rejection of 'Arafat Appeal

NC101122 Turbul Lebanon Voice of the Palestinian Revolution in Arabic 0706 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] The least that can be said about Yasir 'Arafat's appeal to His Holiness Pope John Paul II, asking him to adopt a stand that would, in the name of humanity, avoid shedding Palestinian and Lebanese blood in northern Lebanon is that the appeal is misleading. The misleading aspect of 'Arafat's appeal is that the innocent blood being shed, which 'Arafat falsely appeals to save, is first of all the blood of the honorable fighters against his bayonets and his treachery. Second, it is the blood of our kinfolk and masses in the Al-Barid and Al-Baddawi camps and the northern cities and villages which 'Arafat is using as a last barricade behind which he shelters against being pursued by the nationalists and their resolve to punish him. Third, it is the blood which 'Arafat originally did not want to spare or safeguard by quitting the north and returning to [words indistinct] to take positions far from the arenas of struggle. 'Arafat might claim to be concerned about anything but the Palestinian blood which he has shed in the Martyr Abu al-Fida' camp — the crime witnessed by our kinfolk in Al-Baddawi camp.

The exit of 'Arafat from the capital of the north on the eve of the fighters being provoked against his treachery has not been only a Palestinian request. It has been a Lebanese national request, expressed in the memorandum of the comrade members of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee and in the repeated appeals of the National Salvation Front leaders which 'Arafat has ignored. It would have been better for 'Arafat — rather than addressing appeals — to respond to the appeals of those who are really concerned about the cohesion of the PLO and its national unity. Moreover, 'Arafat refused to accept proposals made by men of religion and by other organizations in successive memorandums. The last of these was the memorandum of the central council which presented national solutions accepted by all except 'Arafat, who found this prejudicial to the hegemony he is exercising on Palestinian decisionmaking — politically, financially, and organizationally. We address a final appeal in the name of the Palestinian-Lebanese masses who have suffered a great deal. We call on everyone who is eager to avoid the shedding of our blood and that of our kinfolk to participate with us in this appeal, which is that 'Arafat and his clique leave Al-Baddawi camp and Tripoli and go to [word indistinct] hell.

USSR Reportedly Amending Stand on Clashes

Mahmud 'Abbas Comment

JN091916 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas], PLO Executive Committee member, has stated that the Soviet Union has started intensive contacts with Syria to end the battles raging in northern Lebanon. He added that a Soviet official recently affirmed to

Palestinian officials in Tunis that the Soviet Union supports PLO unity under Yasir 'Arafat's leadership.

ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT Report

PM100814 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 9 Nov 83 p 1

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT correspondent's report: "Sudden Change in Soviet Attitude"]

[Text] Beirut — Diplomatic sources affirmed here yesterday that there has been a sudden change in the Soviet Union's attitude toward the question of dissidence within the Fatah movement and relations with Syria, which have recently become strained.

The sources said the Soviet leadership sent a telegram to the Syrian leadership yesterday asking it to take swift action to stop the fighting in northern Lebanon and declared that it "will accept no justification for continuing the present situation regardless of the reasons for the dispute."

It was learned that the Soviet leadership has acquainted the PLO leadership with the text of the telegram, which followed the appeal Yasir 'Arafat made to a number of Arab and foreign leaders.

Earlier reports said the Soviet Union gave the go-ahead for the attack on the PLO leadership on the condition that the general cadres be preserved in order to facilitate control of the organization in the future, but recent developments have been contrary to Soviet expectations.

Soviet ambassadors in the Arab countries informed Arab officials of the new developments. A Soviet delegation visited Tripoli a few days ago and met with Mr 'Arafat.

On the other hand, it was reported from Amman that a delegation representing the Jordanian-Palestinian movement and Jordanian trade unions visited ambassadors of the USSR and some Arab countries in order to confront them with their responsibilities and ask their governments to intervene quickly to put an immediate end to the fighting and to solve the dispute through a democratic dialogue.

Fatah Conference Issues Recommendations, Declaration

Conference Recommendations

JN092020 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1605 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] The conference of Fatah regional directors, representatives, and secretaries ended in Tunis this evening. The conferees issued a political statement and several recommendations dealing with the necessary methods for coping with the developments of the situation and the grave events facing the Palestinian cause. The following are the recommendations the conferees issued:

1. The adoption of all necessary measures to mobilize the Fatah movement's resources and the abilities of our people in all locations in order to directly participate in and contribute to the confrontation of the current plot and to bolster the conditions in northern Lebanon so that its steadfastness as well as continued confrontation of the aggressors are secured.

2. The conferees recommend that the Central Committee adopt necessary measures for confronting the Syrian regime and its partner to the plot, the Libyan regime, and for retaliating against all the sabotage and crimes they have committed against our people and revolution. The conferees see that the movement should respond to this plot using all means and methods to guarantee its failure.

3. The conferees recommend efforts be exerted to expose the Arab collusion and the silence of some Arab regimes or their attempt to interpret what is happening as internal fratricide. The conferees hold these regimes primarily responsible for what is taking place against our people and the PLO, our people's sole legitimate representative.

4. The conferees recommend close observance of the clique of dissidents after this clique's symbols are expelled from our ranks, so that the movement is cleansed of all elements that are linked with hostile powers and are plotting against our people and movement.

5. The conferees recommend following up the close relations with the Lebanese Nationalist Movement's factions and militant symbols in order to serve our joint struggle in the Lebanese arena and to remain loyal to the nationalist factions so that we can confront the imperialist-Zionist-Arab reactionary plot aimed at striking on the Lebanese Nationalist Forces, fragmenting Lebanon, and undermining the Palestinian revolution.

The conferees see that the struggle to establish a democratic, Arab, and unified Lebanon is a primary objective for the democratic forces in the region. The conferees recommend patching up relations with Arab democratic and progressive parties and with the Arab masses everywhere. They also recommend bolstering relations with some of the Arab democratic regimes that have a clear stand supporting our people and revolution as well as its legitimate frameworks and with the regimes that take an honorable stand on the imperialist plot launched against the PLO.

6. The conferees recommend that the Central Committee work to further promote and strengthen the ties of friendship and alliance with the democratic and peace-loving forces in the world, the nonaligned states, the Islamic states, and the friendly socialist states, the foremost of which is the Soviet Union, our people's loyal friend.

7. As the conferees express their thanks on behalf of our people to all our friends and allies in the world for their support and aid to our people and revolution, they feel confident that these forces will not hesitate to offer their support and aid in this critical time we are experiencing while confronting the current plot.

8. The conferees stress putting into force the resolutions the movement's Revolutionary Council issued at its last session as well as the statements the Central Committee issued during its recent session. The conferees reiterate their complete abidance

by the resolutions issued by fourth Fatah conference and the political program and national unity program represented in the resolutions the PNC adopted during its 16th session.

9. The conferees recommend that the Central Committee issue a comprehensive political statement addressed primarily to our people's masses, explaining the expected political dangers threatening the Palestinian struggle — whether the dangers are coming from the dissident clique or from the forces that are preparing to launch policies hostile to our people and their aspirations, particularly in Jordan and the occupied land.

The conferees also issued a group of recommendations and resolutions, including a working agenda for the activities of the Central Committee, the directors of offices, regional secretaries, and the movement's members in various world states. The moves call for implementing the resolutions pertaining to the movement's internal situation, something that will further strengthen the movement and its internal structure and will preserve its unity in the interest of achieving the objectives of our people's cause.

Political Statement

LD100025 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Nov 83

["Text" of political statement issued by conference of Fatah regional directors, representatives, and secretaries held in Tunis on 7-8 November]

[Text] At this time when the Zionist enemy forces are occupying our Palestinian Arab (?fort) [words indistinct]; at the time when the forces of the Zionist enemy are occupying southern Lebanon and are tying this struggling Arab country with the Israeli-Lebanese agreement, and the Israeli Air Force is arrogantly flying over the Arab skies and hitting our bases and fighters, and the enemy's ships are cruising in our territorial waters to [words indistinct] under the leadership of the United States in order to subjugate the region and impose a surrender, which is represented by the Reagan plan or the other plans and agreements that were rejected and are still being rejected by our movement as well as all the patriotic, liberation, and honest movements in the world; at this time in particular, the Syrian regime ordered its armed forces, tanks, missiles, and artillery to northern Lebanon in order to besiege and exterminate the Palestinian revolution and the masses of our Palestinian and Lebanese Arab peoples in the Nahr al-Barid and al-Badawi camps and the Arab city of Tripoli. This is occuring with the support of the Libyan regime and their agents, who have split from our movement and betrayed their people and national cause. All this did not leave us any option but to defend ourselves and to sacrifice everything to protect our land and the sons of our Lebanese-Palestinian people [words indistinct] and all our hopes and aspirations for liberation, return, and the right of self-determination.

The Palestinian revolution is the difficult factor in the Middle East equation. Our struggle and fighters are the main obstacle to the aspirations of U.S. imperialism to impose its colonialist plans and an American peace upon the region. This is why Washington has announced [words indistinct] and any other contradiction or dispute cannot equal the level of the main contradiction with that enemy. But the Syrian and Libyan regimes, ignoring this revolutionary fact, resorted to stabbing our movement in the back and tried to destroy it, with the participation of an agent minority that agreed to sell it soul for [word indistinct] gains in Syria and Lebanon and by chasing the fighters in Al-Biqa'.

At the begining of all these shady practices, the Syrian regime stalled for many months while we were insisting on starting dialogue with it. We even were moving from one position to another to avoid confrontation and clashes with it, believing that the main contradiction is against the Zionist and imperialist enemy, and in order not to aim a single rifle at anything but the enemy. But these regimes continued their schemes [words indistinct] against the forces of the Palestinian revolution in an attempt to complete their encirclement in northern Lebanon from the land in collaboration with the Zionist enemy in his attempt to complete the siege from the sea, in order to destroy the forces of the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese patriotic forces.

This dark attempt is directed not only against the Palestinian national liberation movement, but also against the Palestinian revolution and the PLO, which is the sole legitimate representative of our Palestinian people. It is also aimed at eliminating the cause as a whole. This aim, which the isolationist-defeatist forces in Lebanon have tried to achieve but failed and which the Zionist forces have tried several times in Lebanon [words indistinct] and failed, which forced it to storm Lebanon with the support of international imperialism headed by the United States.

The heroic struggle, [word indistinct] steadfastness, and fierce battles our people have fought in close cooperation with the heroic Lebanese Arab people is a [word indistinct] of the Arab Zionist war which lasted about 3 months [words indistinct]. The revolution emerged stronger, increasing the status and prestiege of the Palestinian revolution and the PLO on all Palestinian, Arab, and international levels.

The ruling regime in Damascus can no longer deny what it is doing. It is attempting to achieve what imperialism, Zionism, and capitalist fascism could not achieve during past years. The bloody massacres in the camps of Nahr al-Barid and Al-Baddawi are no different from the bloody massacres in the camp of Tal az-Za'tar and the camps of Sabra and Shatila.

The Palestinian national liberation movement, our revolution, and all the masses of our Palestinian Arab people in beloved occupied Palestine, in the camp of Al-Yarmuk, in the rest of our camps in Syria, and the rest of [word indistinct] positions are standing to defeat this scheme with everything they have, and the leadership of Brother Abu 'Ammar, as chairman of the PLO and commander in chief of the forces of the Palestinian Revolution, is the expression that this battle is critical and strategic. Its result is not only connected to the struggle of our revolution and the revolution of our Arab nation, but also to the struggle of all freedom- and peace-loving peoples in the world. The seriousness of the battle and the meanness of the conspiracy put on our shoulders and the shoulders of all brothers in the squads of the Palestinian revolution a historic responsibility. We have to

respond to the level of the events and to the level of the fierce attack against our struggle and against the achievements and victories of our people, for which we have given thousands of martyrs during the years of struggle.

The Fatah movement trusts the Hittin forces in the Palestinian Liberation Army, which was constructed [words indistinct] the conspirators who have worked and are still working [words indistinct]. Let our leading movement unite while it is fighting the battle of defending the revolution and the legitimacy of the PLO and the independent realistic decision. At this critical stage, we emphasize the importance of the unity of the Palestinian position in confronting the conspiracy, and we emphasize the patriotic struggling role which is played by the Democratic Front [words indistinct] and the Palestinian Liberation Front to preserve the PLO and its unity.

Our movement also calls for [words indistinct] the Lebanese (?flag) especially in the north, in brave Tripoli, for deepening its alliance and struggling cohesion and support for the Palestinian revolution, because the second aim of the conspiracy is liquidating the Lebanese patriotic movement.

The masses of our Arab nation, who have always supported the issue of Palestine and the struggle of our people and who never denied it anything, are ready today more prepared than ever to combat this consniracy and defeat it with any method and at any price. Our movement appeals, in particular, to the Libyan and Syrian Arab masses to announce their condemnation and anger and to express their resentment [words indistinct] to liquidate the Palestinian revolution. [Words indistinct] the Arab and international liberation movement calls on all the democratic and progressive forces and the socialist countries, at the front of which is the friendly Soviet Union, the nonaligned countries, and the Islamic countries, as well as the social and cultural institutions, to raise their voices against imperialism, Zionism, and their agents and to stand by the Palestinian Revolution in its just struggle.

Let our wills be united [words indistinct] all our guns. The conspiracy will be defeated. Let us fight to defend the revolution and independent Palestinian (?decisionmaking) with all we have.

We salute our struggling people in the occupied land. We salute our people and martyrs in Al-Yarmuk camp and the rest of the camps in Syria. We salute our people in all the fighting positions. We salute [words indistinct] in Nahr al-Barid and Al-Baddawi and the rest of the camps in Lebanon. We Salute our brave fighters, the symbol of heroism and sacrifice. We salute the struggling masses of our Lebanese people in the Lebanese south. We salute the prisoners and the detainees in the prisons of the occupied homeland and in Ansar. We respectfully salute our martyrs and the martyrs of the Arab nation who have given their lives defending the rights of our people and their just cause. We salute the Brother leader Abu 'Ammar, the leader of our patriotic liberating struggle, and our brothers in the Central Committee [words indistinct]. Revolution until victory!

GULF AFFAIRS

Al Thani, Bisharah Review GCC Summit Results

GF100716 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1840 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Press conference held by Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs, and 'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah, GCC secretary general, at the conclusion of the GCC Supreme Council in Doha on 9 November – recorded]

[Excerpts] *[AL-MUSTAQBAL* correspondent] With regard to the delegation that went to Damascus, it was said that it achieved a cease-fire. However, the summit's concluding statement called on all parties to cease fire, so the fighting continues. Can you brief us on the steps you will adopt after the summit in order to stabilize a cease-fire?

[Al Thani] As you know, we were commissioned by the summit leaders to go to Damascus. The delegation consisted of Shaykh Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and acting information minister; myself; Brother Beji Caid es-Sebsi, Tunisian foreign minister; and the Algerian information minister. We went to Damascus and met with Brother 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. He told us that we had better meet the Palestinian brothers and acquaint ourselves with the problems. So we met with members of the PLO Executive Committee.

We sat togetyer and discussed the situation. Then we met with the dissidents, Abu Musa and Abu Salih. The meeting lasted about 5 hours. We agreed with them on a cease-fire effective today at 1430 [1130 GMT] Doha local time. We told them we couldn't contact Brother Yasir 'Arafat, PLO chairman, except from Doha. They gave us time and when we returned to Doha we contacted Brother 'Arafat, who welcomed the idea of a cease-fire. We informed them that to start with a cease-fire is what we want, and then we shall think of the problems that can be solved or the problems that the PNC, which will meet in January, will be able to solve in addition to the differences in opinion.

We are surprised that the fighting erupted anew. This we regret and we are still trying and the brothers here in Doha and the brothers in Tunis are in continuous contact with Brothers Yasir 'Arafat, Abu Musa, and Abu Salih. The important thing is the cease-fire. There are differences in views. We listened to both sides and told them to cease fire for 4 days and then it will be possible to meet in any Arab country you choose.

[BBC correspondent] During the talks held by the GCC delegation in Damascus, did the opponents or loyalists to Mr 'Arafat set any specific conditions for a cease-fire?

[Al Thani] There were no conditions. The matter simply is a Palestinian-Palestinian disagreement in views.

[AR-RAYAH's Babakr 'Isa] God forbid, if all efforts to achive and maintain a cease-fire fail, what will the stand of the GCC be, and will any of its leaders be dispatched to continue these efforts?

[Al Thani] To start with, the delegation that had been to [Damascus] went on behalf of the Arab states as a whole. There were two members from the GCC and a delegate from the Arab League attended too. What we understood is that differences do exist but they can be resolved without resorting to arms. All of them understand this. Yesterday, we met with 24 PLO members representing all groups including those belonging to Abu Musa, Abu Salih, and the entire group as well as those belonging to the other party. We are optimistic. Since they all sat with us at the negotiating table yesterday, this makes us optimistic on the possibility of a cease-fire today or tomorrow, God willing.

[Samir Abu Zayd from *AL-'ARAB*] What if a new PLO were formed and if it were to turn its back on all the Palestinian institutions? Second question: The experience of the GCC is considered one of the most successful experiences in the Arab world so far because it has accomplished what no other unification experience in the Arab world has accomplished. What prevents the formation of a single Gulf state and a single Gulf army?

[Al Thani] Your question actually consists of two parts. Regarding the PLO, it is recognized by all the Arab countries since the Rabat conference. No one has predicted or thought that another organization will be formed. None of the brothers whom we met with yesterday referred to this matter.

[Bisharah] As for the second part of the question on what prevents the formation of a single army and a single united state, the reply is that the statute, which is the charter, of the GCC stresses on the unity of the region. However, it has pursued an unhurried step-by-step method that is based on study and on the concept of conformity. Thus, our steps may be characterized by a slow pace, but they are steps that bring comfort and render what may be difficult today easy tomorrow and what may be difficult tomorrow, easy later on.

[Khalifah al-Husayni from *AL-'AHD* magazine] Concerning Egypt's absence from the Arab political and strategic map, what is the role of the GCC in the resumption of Egypt's role? Will the Sultanate of Oman play a role in this regard, particularly since it is still has diplomatic relations with Egypt?

[Al Thani] Brother Khalifah, you asked me this question last week. As I told you, we all hope Egypt will return to Arab ranks. However, this decision is to be adopted by an Arab summit conference.

[Khalifah al-Husayni] Pardon, but the Sultanate of Oman, which still has diplomatic relations, is a member of the GCC.

[Al Thani] Oman has not submitted any motion requestiong anything in this regard.

[Excerpts] [Unidentified correspondent] Within the framwork of coordination among the GCC states with regard to threats to the region, has any decision been adopted pertaining to the threat to close the Strait of Hormuz or the threat of expanding the Iraqi-Iranian war? Did the summit adopt any decisions on this?

[Bisharah] I cannot talk about what has been adopted, but the matter was discussed in detail. Precautions and measures to safeguard the security and safety of the GCC states were adopted. God willing, we will try to make these measures appear in a more tangible form in the future.

[Unidentified correspondent] Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf, I have a question: During your latest tour and the agreement on a 4-day cease-fire, was this agreement verbal or written?

[Al Thani] The agreement was recorded by all parties.

[Unidentified correspondent] With regard to the security agreement or Gulf security cooperation, this was not clearly discussed in the final statement. This is the first question. The second question: You said that you will continue efforts to resolve the Iraqi-Iranian dispute through peaceful means. Does this mean that you might contact Syria once more so as to exert certain efforts?

[Al Thani] As for the second question, the mediation efforts by Prince Sa'ud [Saudi foreign minister] and Shaykh Jabir [presumably Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister] between Syria and Iraq are still going on. They were supposed to visit both Syria and Iraq prior to the conference, but the visit was postponed until after the conference. As far as I was informed by the brothers in Syria yesterday, they are waiting for the mission. And as for the security agreement...

[Bisharah] We did answer this question during the last meeting. We said there is an exaggeration and a misconception regarding the term "security agreement." We also said that it is simply a formulation of a draft law to deter crime and not a security agreement in the conventional meaning. Relations and cooperation in the security sector among the GCC states have been growing and increasing every day. The GCC interior ministers will meet on 28 November in Riyadh and you may thus raise this question there.

GCC To Form Committee on Hawar Island Dispute

GF091416 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 8 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] *AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM* has learned that it is expected a special committee will be formed to solve the differences between Bahrain and Qatar over the Hawar Islands.

Gulf political sources told *AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM* that the final decision with regard to this issue will crystallize in light of the final report which will be presented by the GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah on the efforts being exerted by the council's secretariat to resolve the Qatari-Bahraini difference.

KUWAIT

Foreign Ministry Official Meets Soviet Envoy

LD071404 Kuwait KUNA in English 1247 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Kuwait, Nov 7 (KUNA) — Undersecretary at the Foreign Ministry Rashid al-Rashid received here Monday the Soviet Ambassador to Kuwait Pogos Akobov. The Soviet ambassador told KUNA that he discussed the situation in Lebanon and the Israeli and American "plots" to increase tensions in the area. He also stressed his country's firm stand toward stopping the expansion of the American and Israeli control in the area and the interference in Lebanon's internal affairs as well as demanding the withdrawal of their forces from Lebanon. The Soviet ambassador reiterated that the American presence does not help the cause of peace in the area but it will increase heightening of tension.

AL-WATAN Praises Tyre 'Heroic Operation'

GF051916 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0910 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-WATAN* described the attack which resulted in killing and wounding a large number of the soldiers and officers of the Israeli invasion troops in Tyre as a heroic operation carried out by a suicidal Palestinian patriot who preferred death in order to give life and freedom to his homeland.

AL-WATAN affirmed that the patriot who drove the vehicle gave the decisive answer and translated it by himself in the same way his companions Abu Mazin and Abu Saj'an, who were said to have demolished the headquarters of the U.S. and French troops in Beirut did before him, and he directly addressed through this an answer to the Israelis in the language which they understand and by the only means of communications to which they are committed with the Arabs.

In concluding its commentary the newspaper called for further steadfastness and further fighting against the Zionist invaders and their allies. This is the only way, especially since, in the dark night of the official Arab inability, the enemy and its allies thought that Arab land was an easy target to be seized by their bloody hands.

KUNA Analyst on Moroccan King's Speech

LD080731 Kuwait KUNA in English 1834 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Political analysis by Atef Odeh — KUNA headline]

[Text] Rabat, Nov 7 (KUNA) — Political observers here followed up with concern the speech made by Moroccan King Hassan II on the Middle East crisis in which he declared that he would not be able in future to speak on behalf of the Arabs regarding that issue.

King Hassan is the head of the seven-men committee which emanated from the Fes summit conference and was assigned to convey to the five permanent member states of the U.N. Security Council, the Arab peace plan adopted by that summit conference. King Hassan led the committee's delegation to Washington where he held talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and other American officials. The committee groups Jordan, Syria, Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Saudi Arabia and the PLO.

All attempts aimed at holding a meeting for that committee to assess the results of its work had failed. The latest such effort was

the call to convene at New York during the U.N. General assembly's 38th session but this was blocked by Syrian argument that there is no need for such a session. Syria also b oycotted the Jerusalem committee meetings which King Hassan is also heading.

The fresh declaration of King Hassan is "a dark tunnel without an opening or an end." Saudi Arabia and Morocco tried to bridge the gap between the Reagan peace plan and the Arab peace initiative but failed due to the U.S. insistence that Jordan should be directly responsible for peace negotiations and to exlude the PLO. The Fes peace plan envisaged an independent Palestinian state while Reagan plan calls for a Palestinian self-government linked with Jordan.

Political observers believe that the declaration of King Hassan means a practical end for the seven-man committee, particularly after the serious developments in Tripoli. The observers fear that the collapse of the committee would be the onset of a series of retreats that might damage the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, a status endorsed at the 1974 Arab summit.

OMAN

Qabus on Ties With Neighbors, GCC Affairs

NC090752 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 7-13 Nov 83 pp 99-103

[Interview with Sultan Qabus at his palace in As-Sib by *Monday Morning* magazine; questioner not identified — date not given]

[Text] Question: What prompted Oman to decide to establish diplomatic relations with South Yemen, and what hopes does Your Majesty have on the settlement of border issues and the development of bilateral cooperation between the two countries?

Answer: The policy of Oman is a peaceful one. We always maintained over the years that Oman did not want to be in a quarrel with South Yemen. As long as South Yemen did not want to be a good neighbor, we had no reason to have relations. But different things are done under different leaders. And when the present South Yemeni leadership extended a willing hand to us, asking for good neighborly relations, we said yes and reached out for it. This is because we believe in the peaceful settlement of differences. After all, we are of the same race, we share the same religion and we hail from the same area. Concerning the settlement of border issues, I don't think we would be facing major difficulties. I'm hopeful that minor details here and there on the border issue can be sorted out by our joint committees.

Question: How has the world oil glut affected Oman's economy in particular and that of the Gulf in general?

Answer: Thank God, Oman has been able to organize itself and its economy to amortize the effects of the glut. In our economic planning, we have allowed for such things to happen in the oil world. We just had to look at our plans and to readjust our priorities. Matters which were no urgent in nature were done without, but the overall development of the country was not touched. This is as far as Oman is concerned, but I can't speak for the other (Gulf) countries.

Question: Kuwaiti officials have recently warned against sectarian troubles in their country, and the Gulf in general is believed to live in fear of Ayatollah Khomeyni's "Islamic Revolution." In Your Majesty's opinion, how stable is the Gulf and what are the factors threatening this stability?

Answer: Now that six Gulf countries have organized themselves in the Gulf Cooperation Council, the chances of a stable Gulf are better than at any time before. We are thinking together; we are talking together; we are planning together; and we are seeing things together instead of individually. I don't see the threat as being great for the reasons stated. But this does not mean that we are dismissing the threats altogether. We remain alert and we continue to look ahead and in all directions because we don't want to be caught unawares.

Question: How does Your Majesty evaluate the recent Gulf Cooperation Council war games and, in more general terms, the military capability of the Gulf alliance?

Answer: The maneuvers were a good step in the right direction. It was essential for our soldiers to get to know each other and to familiarize themselves with the equipment and hardware at their disposal. That's why the maneuvers were a good step in the right direction.

As to the military capability of the Gulf alliance, my answer is this: we are not great military powers. We do not produce our own planes, tanks and gunships; we buy them. With such limitations, military capability becomes limited.

But, having said that, we (in the Gulf Cooperation Council) are pooling our resources and cooperating together to be able to hold our own against forces that are not more powerful than us. But should we be confronted by greater powers, then we will need to rethink.

Question: Iran is threatening to block the Strait of Hormuz and cut off all exports from the area if Iraq uses the French Super-Etendards to attack Iran's oil facilities. Does Your Majesty take the threat seriously, and how is Oman likely to react to closure of the navigation route?

Answer: In any war situation, there is the possibility of hostilities getting out of hand. That's why I believe every possible step — on the national, regional and international level — should be taken to stop the (Iran-Iraq) war.

I understand from the Iranian declarations that Iran will not follow through its threats with steps on the ground unless all its oil facilities are crippled or destroyed. In such a situation, the Iranians will have nothing to lose. I believe too that the Iraqis are wise enough to evaluate what they are doing.

In the event that the Strait of Hormuz is blocked by mines or by other means, Oman's position is that this becomes a collective responsibility of the Gulf countries. The Strait of Hormuz is the gateway for all the Gulf countries and the movement not only of

their crude oil, but all other goods.

We have also said that, while Strait of Hormuz is in Oman, the responsibility of keeping it open as an international waterway for international traffic is an international responsibility. It is not the responsibility of one country alone. Hence Oman's international consultations and expectations on the matter.

Question: Baghdad will reportedly refrain from using the Super-Etendards if Syria reopens the Kirkuk-Baniyas pipeline. Does Your Majesty favor GCC mediation with Syria to reopen the said pipeline to help ease the Iraqi economic strain?

Answer: Mediation (between Iraq and Syria) has been ongoing. Formerly ministers, notably from Kuwait, tried to mediate with Damascus. Unfortunately, their efforts weren't very successful. Syria has its view and it has not changed it. But I don't think one should give up (these mediation efforts) — especially since we are taking about two countries of the same race, the same religion and the same aspirations. I am not in favor of giving up the mediation bid. The good offices must continue.

Question: What solution does Your Majesty envision to the Gulf war?

Answer: The only solution is for the two countries to sit together in a neutral place and talk face to face. That's the only way to end the war. Internationally, I believe that more pressure should be brought to bear for this to happen. I know from my Iraqi brethren that they are ready to negotiate. I hope the other side feels the same need to sit and talk.

Question: President al-Asad of Syria recently said that the Arabs have nothing to fear from Moscow since the Soviets never massed their troops against an Arab country or fired a shot against an Arab soldier. Does Your Majesty share this view? What is Your Majesty's comment on Syrian criticism of U.S. military presence in Lebanon?

Answer: Our view on the Russian question is known. What we want to prevent is the long-term expansion of (communist) influence and the bid to install — through coups d'etat and sabotage — people or governments loyal to Moscow. Everyone has his way of seeing things. As far as we are concerned, we have seen Russia's allies, the Cubans for instance, fighting in Ethiopia against Somalia.

Regarding U.S. military presence in Lebanon, I will say this: We, here in Oman, respect any country's decision when it comes to its own sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity. Oman respects the Lebanese government's decision to ask for the help of the Multinational Force in restoring peace and reestablishing its central authority.

Question: Does the GCC, and therefore Oman, support the May 17 agreement between Lebanon and Israel?

Answer: Again, Oman respects another country's decision if the said country feels that it is in its own interest to have such an agreement. Lebanon, in this case, knows better than anyone else what is in its best interest.

Question: How can Lebanon, in Your Majesty's view, extricate itself from the situation it is in today? Through national reconciliation talks such as are being held in Geneva this week, through joint U.S.-Saudi diplomacy or the United Nations?

Answer: We believe the Lebanese should be encouraged to sit together and solve their differences. If they think their constitution needs changes or amendments, that's entirely up to them. The important thing is that they sit together. It's for them to decide if they need help to reconcile their views.

I stress that the Lebanese themselves should sit together and solve their problems. That's the best guarantee for a lasting settlement.

Question: What is Oman's view of the struggle for power going on within the PLO today?

Answer: Any struggle anywhere amongst one people is a bad thing. One calls upon the Palestinians to stop their internecine strife, to pull themselves together and to realize that when they fight one another, they lose more than they gain in solving their problem. The world community cannot address itself to solving the problem of a people fighting among themselves. The power struggle within the PLO is making the Palestinians lose respect and credibility.

Question: Where does Your Majesty see a road to Arab-Israeli peace: in the Reagan initiative, the Fes plan, or a regional conference sponsored by the United Nations?

Answer: We believe that every effort should be made to solve problems — in this case, the Arab-Israeli conflict — by peaceful means. I think all these peace plans should be put together, scrutinized and revised until a formula for a durable settlement is reached that is acceptable to both (Arab and Israeli) parties. I would like to see the Arabs leave no stone unturned in their search for proposals that can be put to the Israeli side through the United Nations or any other third party. If such proposals are turned down, they should be revised, until a formula is reached which is acceptable to all.

Such an effort may take time. But the world community should witness a continuous and determined effort for a peaceful settlement by the Arab side that would leave the Israelis with no excuse to turn it down.

PDRY

YSP Political Bureau Holds Meeting 9 Nov

GF091845 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] The YSP Political Bureau held an extraordinary meeting today under the chairmanship of Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidum, and chairman of Council of Ministers, and reviewed political and military developments in the Palestinian arena and the threats resulting from the elevation of fighting between the comrades in arms and joint fate.

The Political Bureau reviewed the results of the visit of 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the YSP Central Committee, to Damascus and his meeting with Syrian President Hafiz Al-Asad, which is within the framwork of the sincere efforts by the PDRY to heal the rift among the brothers and increase the ranks of the Arab national and progressive powers in order to resist the imperialist and Zionist rheats to the Arab national liberation movement. The Political Bureau expressed its concern about the increasing threats to the Palestinian revolution. It affirmed the importance of continuing to exert maximum efforts to achieve a solution without further bloodshed in the Palestinian arena, to stop the fighting, to hold democratic dialogue, and to make the main conflict with the enemy overcome all secondary differences in those areas which guarantee the strengthening of Plaestinian national unity and the construction of unity of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

PDRY-CSSR Economic Committee Holds Session

GF091932 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The third session of the PDRY-CSSR economic committee began at the Planning Ministry this morning. The session will last until 11 November. During the meetings, economic cooperation in agriculture, construction and health fields, and trade, scientific,and technical cooperation will be discussed.

On the Yemeni side, the session was chaired by 'Abdallah Sa'id ('Abaddan), deputy planning minister, while on the CSSR side it was chaired by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Jaroslav Jakubec.

Trade and Supply Minister Ahmad 'Ubayd al-Fadli received Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Jaroslav Jakubec in his office today. During the meeting, which was attended by CSSR Ambassador in Aden Ivan Voles, bilateral trade relations and means to develop them were discussed.

QATAR

Minister on Natural Gas, Oil Production

GF061116 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0930 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Doha, 6 Nov (WAKH) — Qatari Finance and oil Minister Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani has said: "Plans to exploit natural gas in northern Qatar are proceeding normally and discussions on this matter have progressed significantly, particularly following the signing of a memorandum of understanding with a company specialized in this field in June 1983." In an interview published in today's issue of the Qatari paper *AR-RAYAH* Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani said: There is a possibility of marketing Qatari natural gas which will be on the market in the early 1990's, in addition to the natural gas from various other sources. We do not feel there is a great difficulty in marketing Qatari natural gas because there are domestic and regional opportunities and also the international market.

Referring to the effect of the Siberian gas line on the production of the Ash-Shamal natural gas plant, the finance and oil minister said: "The matter is of course connected of natural gas on supply in the world market."

Referring to the world production of oil, the Qatari minister said: Reports indicate that there is an increase in oil production. Most of this production is by non-OPEC countries. However, if production should continue to greatly exceed the quotas that have been allocated, then we will be reverting to the situation about which we were compalining early this year, namely disagreement over the allocation of quotas and the possibility of reducing prices. Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz said that the whole issue is being reviewed by OPEC and that a minor adjustment in the quotas might be agreed so as to benefit from the increase in demand in the coming period without having to make unilateral decisions thtat may disturb the oil market.

The Qatari finance and oil minister said: "The development of the concept of economic citizenship and freedom to carry out economic activities within the GCC countries has progressed further than what is being applied in other organized economic groups. The success of the GCC is greater than the success of other groups in view of the similarity in the economic and social conditions of member countries. The ratification and implementation of the unified economic agreement is the best beginning for achieving this objective."

Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani said that the unification of GCC currencies can only be discussed in the light of the efforts being made to unify fiscal and monetary policies. He denied that the question of establishing a Gulf stock exchange has been discussed. He said that the number of registered shareholding companies in the GCC countries is still limited, and the establishment of a stock market may lead to speculation that may harm the region's economy if there is no special control.

With regard to unified tariffs the Qatari finance and oil minister said: "Measures and decisions have in fact been adopted to draw up minimum limits for tariffs. The percentage of protection for domestic goods has been agreed at 20 percent. Foodstuffs, drugs, primary materials, and other commodities have been exempted of custom duty." He added: The GCC Supreme Council has approved the implementation of the articles of the unified economic agreement on customs and the flow of products from the GCC country to another. These decisions have been implemented in all the GCC countries. However, some delay has occurred in some cases with regard to the form of legislation. There are no reservations in the real sense of the word, but there were some measures that had to be completed in some cases.

The Qatari finance and oil minister said the Qatari budget for the current year 1403-1404 Hegira has a deficit that may amount to approximately 5 billion Qatari riyals. He said the deficit is a result of the fall in oil revenues because of the decrease in oil exports and prices. The Ministry of Finance was therefore forced to take several measures to reduce expenditure in all fields. He said that these measures will of course have some effect on the rate of growth compared with rates of growth in past years. He added that this year's strict expenditure policy is expected to

remain in force when preparing the budget for the fiscal year 1404-1405 Hegira, because developments in the world oil markets in 1984 are not expected to bring about great changes in the world demand for oil or in oil prices.

The Qatari minister said that the control of government expenditure has become necessary in order to avoid extravagance and unnecessary superfluous expenses. Thus, it is necessary not to expand the government apparatus except in essential fields such as education and the health services. He said that the process of economic and social development is continuing and many capital projects that have been well studied will be implemented, whereas projects that require further study will be postponed. Projetcs for power stations, desalination plants, sewage projects, and plants to threat waste water as well as productive projects connected with the oil, gas, and petrochemical industry will always have priority and the necessary support, the minister noted. He added: Projects that will have lower priority are government construction projects for ministry buildings and public establishments and public services projects. This is a good opportunity to examine the projects' specifications, method of implementation, and cost so as to insure the best return possible.

The Qatari finance and oil minister asserted that the Qatari riyal is one of the strongest currencies in the region in relation to all foreign currencies. He declared: The Government of the State of Qatar has sought to fix the rate of the Qatari riyal against other currencies so that its value has risen by 20-25 percent in relation to the Special Withdrawal Rights Units. The rise in the riyal's value has brought many benefits to Qatar and its citizens. The increase in the prices of imports was not felt because the value of the riyal has risen more than the price of imported goods. This has served as an additional shield against the pressure of inflation.

He added: We are successfully facing the problems in the world monetary situation arising from the great fluctuation in currency rates, the great deficits in the balances of payment of foreign debts, thanks to the amir's wise policy and personal interest.

The Qatari minister said that the Qatari economy, which is open to the outside world, greatly relies on imports. Consequently, a large percentage of the domestic liquid funds flows outside the country to finance imports or flows in the form of capital investment abroad. The minister said that government deposits have begun to diminish recently. However, he said, at the same time private deposits are increasing. This is due to the relative decrease in private deposits in foreign currencies following the great slump in interest rates on deposits held in foreign currencies which resulted in the increase in the importance of domestic assets in relation to assets abroad, he noted.

Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani added: The problem facing the commercial sector is a result of the constant rise in the rates of growth of foreign trade in the past years. If we look at the automobiles sector we find that the rates of annual increases in imports were very high. This is bound to reach a level where the rates stop increasing — and this has happened in industrial countries. The rate of annual increase in imports reached 25 percent whereas the value of exports began to decrease, thus resulting in a great deficit in the balance of payment. The minister said that the same applies to the building and construction sector, which has been particularly active in recent years. Estate and housing loans played a major and important role in activating this sector, he added. One can say that the housing crisis is over as a result of the various efforts and therefore the role which the government intends to play in this field will naturally be smaller than its previous role, the Qatari finance and oil minister noted.

SAUDI ARABIA

Bandar on Beirut Attacks, RDF, Other Topics

PM091612 Riyadh AR-RIYAD in Arabic 4 Nov 83 pp 14-16

[Report on dialogue between Ambassador to the United States Prince Bandar ibn Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Saudi students in Michigan — date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: What do you think of the attacks on the U.S. Marines and French contingent in Beirut?

Answer: We believe the Israelis are the ones who benefit most from such incidents. The attack on the Marines, and the way it was perpetrated, were meant to turn U.S. public opinion against the Arabs and Muslims in general and to cause deeper U.S. involvement in Lebanon. As you know, the Marines and the rest of the Multinational Force went to Lebanon at the request of the Lebanese Government to perform specific tasks. Peacekeeping is the most important function of the Multinational Force. If the force continues to operate within this context, then it could be a positive contribution, but the Lebanese people, not we, have the final word. However, if the force goes beyond this stated context, then the result will undoubtedly be negative and there will be negative repercussions in the region.

Question: What role will the Kingdom play in connection with the Palestinian question following the recent developments within the ranks of the fedayeen?

Answer: What has happened between Palestinian brothers is very painful because one may, at worst, understand the possibility of a Palestinian-Arab dispute — say between the Palestinians and Jordan, Syria, Saudi Arabia, or any other Arab country — but none of us can find a justification when a Palestinian fighter points his gun at his fellow Palestinian fighters. We in the Kingdom have made every possible effort to bring the brother Palestinians together. We suggested that they meet in the Kingdom or anywhere else and we offered to mediate. We are still exerting efforts and hope, God willing, we will succeed.

Question: Your Highness, it has been rumored that there is a U.S. RDF in the Kingdom. How true is this claim?

Answer: First of all, there is no RDF in the Kingdom, but that does not mean that no offers or attempts to persuade us to have such a force were made. The Kingdom's policy on this matter is quite clear. We do not accept the presence of foreign forces. In the event of an aggression against the Kingdom, our attitude would basically be this: We would try to repulse the aggression with our own capabilities, but if we failed we would naturally

seek help in the following order of priorities: the Arab states, the Islamic states, and friendly states. So, there are no U.S. forces in the Kingdom. We should not be so sensitive and go on the defensive when we hear such rumors.

Libya's Rajab Arrives in Riyadh From Jidda

LD091424 Riyadh SPA in English 1201 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Riyadh, Nov 9, SPA — Muhamad az-Zarruq Rajab, secretary general of the Libyan General People's Congress arrived here today from Jidda, as part of a visit to Saudi Arabia. He was greeted at the airport by minister of state Dr Muhammad al-Mulham.

Dailies on Tyre Explosion, Palestinian Situation

GF050600 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 5 Nov 83

[From the press review]

[Text] On the courageous attack against the Israeli enemy's command post in Tyre, the newspaper *AL-MADINAH* said: The two attacks which took place against the Israeli military governor's headquarters and the Israeli forces' command in Tyre and the casualties they caused, which exceeeded 150 killed and wounded and for which no party has so far claimed responsibility, have more than one lesson for the best way of commando action.

The newspaper *AN-NADWAH* said: At the time when the Lebanese national dialogue made initial steps on a long, winding path toward reconcilation, Lebanon has witnessed a number of operations against the positions of occupation in Lebanese territory. The explosion at the Zionist military governor's headquarters in Tyre was one of these operations, which affirm the rejection in Arab territory in Lebanon of all forms of occupation, invasion, and aggression that will inevitably disappear.

On the Palestinian situation, *AL-JAZIRAH* said: The only direct beneficiary with an immediate interest in the political dissension which has turned into a military rebellion inside Fatah is international communism which has its followers everywhere in the noncommunist world and its elements in every national entity which has a national cause it is struggling for, like the PLO and Fatah. The Fatah communist agents, who are agents of international communism, have decided to deal their heavy crushing blow to nonleftist and noncommunist opponents in Fatah even if this crushes Fatah as a national, revolutionary, democratic entity among the Palestinian people's democratic revolutionary entities, if communist control and hegemony of such national entity, Fatah, becomes impossible.

AR-RIYADH said: The explosion of the Zionist military command for the second time cancels the principle of long-range dreams of settlement in a country experienced in war and resistance. The current phenomena reveal that the nature of things has completely changed and that Israeli military strength is no longer feared to the extent that Lebanon would relinquish its land and historical properties, such as its heritage, under military concepts. The enemy has begun to realize that he is receiving blows from all sides without any regard for timing. This means the military tradition of the Zionist dreams is not realistic and cannot be eternal.

King Addresses Arab Men of Letters 2 Nov

GF031850 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Speech by King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud at ceremony for the state award for literature held at King Faysal conference hall in Riyadh on 2 November — recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Peace be upon the honorable messenger, our prophet Muhammad. May peace and God's mercy be upon him.

I am pleased on this day to welcome our brothers from all the Arab countries who have come to exchange views in a manner that benefits the Arab nation and Arab thought.

Our Muslim nation is the base on which we rely. I do not need to recount to my brothers the Arab men of letters — for they are more aware than I of and better versed than I in — the Arab nation's pre-Islamic history, the past history of the Arabs. There was an Arab nation; it was known as an Arab nation. Perhaps it had a heritage, customs, and traditions — it had bad customs and traditions. The Arab nation had never enjoyed before [Islam] such a prestigious position and then began to decline until it reached such a low level — for many reasons, the most important of which is colonialism. However, the Arab nation has now begun to rise and advance, regardless of the differences in views — they are secondary differences, and I believe that they are bound to end.

What has molded the Arab nation? What is it that enabled the Arab nation to rival other nations? It is Islam: God's book and the prophet's tradition. Almighty God chose our prophet Muhammad from the Arab nation. Anyone who reads history knows what hostility and attacks Muhammad, may God's peace be upon him, had to face, but he suffered, persevered, and struggled with the help of God. We, of course, realize that if Almighty God wanted, and if His prophet asked Him to, he would have paved the way for the prophet with gold, silver, and sapphires. However, the prophet was a model of struggle, just and constructive struggle, purposeful struggle, struggle that combats vice and enjoins actions that benefit mankind.

Our Arab nation played a leading role in Islam. The Arab nation will have no influence or importance unless it returns to the sound basis, the Islamic basis. [applause] We are not being arrogant or claiming that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is perfect, for only Almighty God is perfect. But the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia enforces God's canon laws. It will thus continue on this road whatever the difficulties — and with the help of God there won't be any difficulties. God has given us a true promise: "If you support God He will grant you victory and make firm your footsteps." [Koranic verse] [applause]

We the Arabs do not claim that Islam triumphed and spread to the four corners of the globe as a result of the Arabs alone; it did

so as a result of the efforts of Muslims, both Arab and non-Arab. Islam equated the big and the small. It attached no importance to party, lineage, or color. This is equality and justice. If there is equality and justice, it is divine justice, the justice of Almighty God, the justice of God's Book and His prophet's tradition.

All of us know — and I do not claim to be better read in history than those who have honored us with their presence today, and we are glad that they are in their country, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia — but I have read within certain limits, and I know that after the prophet consolidated the pillars of Islam and was succeeded by the orthodox caliphs, Abu Bakr, 'Umar, 'Uthman, and 'Ali, and the good men and Muslim leaders who succeeded them, they were succeeded by the Umayyads and the Abbasids. We do not doubt at all that there were among the Umayyads and the Abbassids good men who advanced Islam and consolidated its pillars. We also do not doubt that there were among them those who harmed Islam. However, in my view the greatest harm that was done occurred after the decline of the era of true Islam when other eras followed and attempts were made to distort Islam and the history of the Arab nation. Books were written, and other books that benefited the Arab nation and showed its heritage were burned. Many books were written in a well-thought manner designed to harm Islam primarily, and also the reputation of the Arab nation.

If, for instance, one reads something about the Umayads or the Abbasids, one will find, if one pauses and thinks, that description of them are figments of the imagination. In an era in which there have been many feats — Man has reached the moon, and there have been feats of technology and physics — we now realize that the purpose was to distort the history of the Arab nation.

Our writers, who are now visiting their country whose love for the Arab nation has no limit, are undoubtedly aware of the attempts to mislead and to obliterate the facts about the Arab nation and its history. However, right and truth are above all else. [applause] Therefore, I expect many benefits from this meeting, and I hope that the conferees will illuminate the road for Arabs and Muslims and show the distortion that has been made in the history of the Arab nation so that our sons today and future generations of the Arabs and the Muslims will realize the distortions that have been made of their history. In the past say 20 years we and you have seen books that praise and books that abuse. We know that those who praise lie and those who abuse lie. Therefore, history is falsified. It is shameful for mankind and for historians that history should be falsified: to praise someone who does not deserve praise, or to abuse someone who does not deserve abuse. [applause]

We in the Kingdom of Saudi do not take pride in anything different from that enjoyed by the simplest family in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. We are a part of the heritage of this land, we are one of the families of this dear homeland. We are not tempted [applause] by the title of king or prince. Majesty is for Almighty God alone. Perhaps many brothers have heard me say that I take pride when I, or he who succeeds me, am called the servant of the two [Mecca and Medina] mosques. [applause] Of course, titles do exist. Call them what you like: president, leader of a revolution or king, but what is important is to be good. [applause]

However calm and subdued peoples may stay, for a year, 2 years, or more, they are bound to triumph over wrong, and they triumph through Islam. [applause]

I reiterate my welcome to my brothers the Arab men of letters. Awards have been presented to some of those who deserve them. Awards are not confined to the field of literature but also encompass other branches of knowledge to which this country can contribute.

My brothers and beloved in this ceremony, I pray that God will champion His religion and make His word prevail. His word is the right word for which we are prepared to die. I hope that God will reunite the Arab nation so that the Muslim nation will be reunited.

We in this country do not criticize anyone nor do we interfere in the affairs of anyone. This is because we cannot be more concerned for the affairs of a country than its leaders, or more aware of or sensitive to the issues in which they are being led than the people of any of our Arab country. As for the people of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, our hearts are open, our breasts are open, and our doors are open. It is certainly our desire to hear views and advice, for consultation is the basis and premise — "Consult them on the matter and when you resolve rely on God." [Koranic verse]

I wish you success. I apologize for not preparing a speech. I wanted to compete with my brothers [applause] — I apologize for not preparing a speech that would be equal to this great occasion. However, I consider that the speeches delivered by the brothers who preceded me express my thoughts. Thank you. I hope that such meetings will always be held. Two or 3 days ago a great meeting was held: a meeting of doctors from all over the world in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia so that Saudi doctors will benefit from medical and scientific research. Thank you once again. I repeat my thanks to my brother and beloved Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. [applause]

UAE

Newspapers Comment on Tyre Explosion

GF051138 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0610 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 5 Nov (WAM) — The local press today commented on the blow the Lebanese Nationalist Forces dealt to the Israeli enemy in Tyre yesterday, describing it as a sleight-of-hand. They called on the Lebanese people to unite their ranks against the Zionist presence in Lebanon.

The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* noted the timing of the Tyre suicide operation and its goal. It said that it was timed for the Lebanese National Dialogue Conference in Geneva after the warring parties agreed to abrogate the 17 May accord with the enemy. The operation also was timed to serve the objective of expelling the occupation from southern Lebanon, noting that against the Israeli enemy "words will be of no avail and mediation will be useless because we are against an enemy who does not know anything except the language of strength, nothing else."

The paper asserted that the destruction of the enemy headquarters is of some significance because it took place for the second time in Tyre and 10 days after the destruction of the Marines and French forces' headquarters in Beirut, adding that these operations showed how weak the enemy is.

AL-ITTIHAD called on the brothers who are ferociously fighting in northern Lebanon to stop this fighting and direct their operations against the enemy. We wish that these brothers would learn that "not all who carry arms are fighters because the real fighter is who knows how to die, when and where," the paper said.

The newspaper *AL-FAJR* affirmed that the explosion of the Israeli headquarters in southern Lebanon shows that the Israeli presence in Lebanon will not achive security and stability for itself and that the Lebanese Nationalist Forces will not be obstructed by security precautions taken by Israel around its forces. The Lebanese commandoes are able to reach the most heavily fortified positions. Concluding, the newspaper said the Arab people will support the Lebanese people if they unite ranks and stop the sectarian conflicts to liberate their land. "What is important is that efforts be united and all guns directed to the real enemy. Surely the land will be liberated," *AL-FAJR* said.

The Ash-Shariqah-based newspaper *AL-KHALIJ* said that the suicide operation is the only language occupiers, usurpers, killers, Israel, and the United States know. It added that this is the only language which leads to the liberation of Lebanon, Palestine, the jails, and all occupied Arab lands.

Concluding its editorial, the newspaper said the black man of Tyre who carried out the operation yesterday announced his message at a time when the plight in northern Lebanon against its Lebanese people and Palestinian refugees was severe. "The Tyre message was sent to the right address because it also reveals easily and clearly all the wrong addresses and shows clearly that all addresses of fighting in northern Lebanon are wrong," *AL-KHALIJ* concluded.

AL-ITTIHAD Warns Against 'U.S.-Zionist Plan'

GF071535 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0730 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 7 Nov (WAM) — In its aditorial, the UAE paper *AL-ITTIHAD* said that the Arabs always approach politics with an open mind, but developments have pushed them in so many directions that they have often gotten lost in the ensuing confusion. The paper stressed that the current development of events reflect new attempts to implement the U.S.-Zionist plan anywhere in the region "where this plan entails an intensive tangible and political U.S. presence which is represented in the *New Jersey*, *Eisenhower*, *Kennedy*, and *Independence*, in addition to other 30 support ships, the Multinational Forces, and the threats of revenge on those who perpetrated the explosions at the U.S., French, and Israeli headquarters.

The paper stressed that this is not a spontaneous development since whatever is now taking place is part of a plan. The paper added that there is real danger ahead and the next blow will be directed toward Lebanon, since what took place in Grenada was just a training course for the forces which are moving toward the coasts of Lebanon. The paper pointed out that the United States is trying now to oppress those who resist its onslaught and trying to change the balance of power in favor of the Arabs, "that is, the children of the Arab nation, foremost of whom is the PLO, which was the initial target and is now working to open a group of offices in one of the Arab capitals."

YAR

Al-Iryani Interviewed on Arab Affairs

PM081127 Jidda 'UKAZ in Arabic 3 Nov 83 p 9

[Report on interview with Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani by Sami al-'Uthmani and 'Awad al-Qahtani in Riyadh — date not given]

[Excerpts] In a comprehensive interview with *'UKAZ* in Riyadh, where he was attending the Saudi-Yemeni Coordination Council, YAR Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani emphasized that Saudi-Yemeni relations are strong and solid. He praised the Kingdom's continuous interest in backing development projects in Yemen. The Riyadh meetings, he said, will produce positive results which will further strengthen Saudi-Yemeni relations.

He praised the efforts made by our beloved king His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to bolster Arab and Islamic solidarity.

On the YAR's attitude toward the various Arab issues, Dr al-Iryani said: Our position is firm and principled. It reacts to events but is never changed by events.

He stressed that Yemen firmly and consistently supports the Palestinian revolution and the Palestinian people in their struggle for their full legitimate rights. Events in the region, he said, cannot change this fact. We study all the dimensions of the situation. There is no doubt that Saudi efforts are always geared toward promoting security, stability, and durable peace in the Middle East. We always support this and we support all the efforts of the leaders of the Arab and Islamic nations.

He added: The government and people of the YAR appeal to all the Arab brothers to cast their differences aside and work for unity of ranks and solidarity.

We firmly and resolutely believe in work to mend the rift, eliminate Arab differences, and end division within the Palestinian revolution's ranks. We are not a party to any Arab or international dispute. Our role is always one of reconciliation and endeavor to unite and enhance solidarity.

On the question of Egypt's return to the Arab fold, Dr al-Iryani said that this topic is not on the agenda of the forthcoming Arab summit conference. It is known, he said, that Egypt was excluded from the Arab ranks by an Arab summit conference resolution in Baghdad, and we believe that it cannot rejoin the Arab ranks unless the Arab leaders collectively decide that it should.

On the situation in the occupied territories, he said: I believe that the most dangerous Israeli move at present is its gradual annexation of the West Bank. This is even more serious than instantaneous annexation. We hope that Arab officials will realize that what is going on outside the occupied territories is only a cover meant to divert attention from the real tragedy in the occupied territories, particularly the West Bank and Gaza.

He said: Thank God, Yemen has good relations with all sides. We regret peripheral differences among brothers. We enjoy strong relations with all because we have not taken sides and we have continued to play our constructive role of ironing out differences so that we may be able to solve the central Arab problem, the Palestinian problem.

The YAR has frequently reaffirmed its support for its Arab brothers. Today it confirms that it will be at the forefront defending any fraternal Arab country subjected to any foreign aggression. Our position is quite firm on this point. We will not hesitate to do our duty, as we did in Lebanon during the Israeli invasion. The same applies in the event of any threat to the region's security.

On the Iraqi-Iranian war, Dr al-Iryani said: Our position has been consistent from the very beginning. The Iranian side has demonstrated no willingness to end the war or go to the negotiating table. The YAR has supported Iraq from the very beginning. We still believe that Iran is obstructing efforts to promote a peaceful settlement. Iraq has made every possible effort to establish a just peace, but Iran has rejected all peace efforts and proposals. We still work for the continuation of Arab, Islamic, and international mediation to end the war and the bloodshed, which serve only the enemies of the Arab and Islamic nations. The recent Iranian aggression on the Iraqi borders has no political or strategic significance. Its only aim was to spill more blood. We are confident that the negative results of the Iranian attacks on Iraqi territory will ultimately compel the Iranian side to opt for negotiations to establish peace between the two countries. This is bound to happen sooner or later.

Israeli Ministry Officials Arrive 9 Nov

NC091717 Paris AFP in English 1705 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Cairo, Nov 9 (AFP) — Israeli Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kimche arrived here today and met with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali. It was the first visit by a top-ranking Israeli official to Egypt in a year-and-a-half. No details were released on today's meeting. Egyptian-Israeli relations have been cool since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, when Egypt withdrew its ambassador to Israel in protest.

(In Jerusalem, officials said Mr Kimche would also be meeting Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

(One official described the visit as "an encouraging sign, to the extent that it prepares for a resumption of dialogue between Egypt and Israel."

(But it would be "premature" to draw overly optimistic conclusions from this, he added, and that it would be necessary to wait until Mr Kimche's return tomorrow to know if his visit heralded a thaw in Egyptian-Israeli relations.)

'Ali on Lebanon, Israel, Gulf War, PLO

NC091055 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0918 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Cairo, 9 Nov (MENA) — Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has warned of the continuing escalation of the situation in the Middle East through violence and retaliatory acts which could reach the extent of imminent danger and confrontation between the two superpowers in the region.

In an interview published by *AKHIR SA'AH* magazine today, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said: Certainly this escalation is not in the interest of the area because the results will only serve one of the superpowers; the area's people will pay the price. He added: Accordingly, Egypt demands that all outstanding problems be settled by the area's states because this will defuse the explosive situation and will avert an armed conflict between Syria and Israel. He said Egypt is trying to pacify atmospheres by calling on all sides to exercise self-restraint and resort to negotiations as this would naturally fend off the possibility of a military solution.

Asked about Egypt's stance on the threats Israel has been making to take countermeasures in the event the Lebanese-Israeli accord is annulled, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said Egypt supported the accord because the legitimate government in Lebanon and the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies have approved it. However, the matter, simply and solely, depends on the outcome of the deliberations of the sides in the national reconciliation conference. Nevertheless, Israel's presence in the south should not be ignored because it could create a grave situation there similar to that in the West Bank. In response to a question about the demand for a full Israeli withdrawal, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said: We never said the withdrawal of one side should depend on the withdrawal of another side, because this would only make the entire issue revolve in a vicious circle. However, there is another point that should be taken into consideration, namely, Israel invaded Lebanon and occupied the south, and therefore, it must withdraw first. Continuing, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said: We, however, demand that all foreign forces be withdrawn from Lebanon so that Lebanon can regain its sovereignty and end all foreign interventions and partition attempts.

Regarding the Iranian rejection of the UN Security Council's resolution calling for a cessation of hostilities between Iraq and Iran, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister said Iraq is sincere and serious in its quest for peace and in its desire to stop the fighting. Iraq is, however, prepared to continue the war should Iran continue its aggression against the borders. He said Iraq's good intentions are evident in its acceptance of the UN Security Council's resolution concerning the freedom of navigation in the Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz, and in its consent to stop the fighting, whereas Iran has rejected it.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali added that there is no doubt that the recent Iranian offensive represents a challenge to world public opinion. He stressed that Iraq is capable of standing fast militarily and economically in its war against Iran.

Muhyi ad-Din Leaves for Vienna 9 Nov

NC090813 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0735 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Cairo, 9 Nov (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din left Cairo for Vienna this morning at the head of an official delegation to pay a 4-day official visit to Austria. The delegation accompanying the prime minister includes: engineer Sulayman Mutawalli, minister of transport, communications, and maritime transport; Dr Muhammad as-Sayyid al-Gharuri, minister of industry and mineral resources; and engineer 'Abd al-Mun'im, al-Mahili, deputy chairman of the General Organization for Industrialization.

Prime Minister in Austria

For Austrian reportage on the official visit of Prime Minister Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din and accompanying delegation to the Republic of Austria, see the Austria section of the 9 November Western Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

Palestinians Stage Sit-In in Support of 'Arafat

NC091616 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1530 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Cairo, 9 Nov (MENA) — The Palestinian masses today staged a sit-in at the PLO headquarters in Cairo in support of Yasir 'Arafat and in denunciation of the vile plot that is being concocted against the Palestinian revolution. During their sit-in, which lasted 4 hours, the Palestinians declared their condemnation of the Syrian and Libyan regimes' attempts to contain the Palestinian cause and exploit it for their private interests by flagrant encroachment on independent Palestinian decision-making and by constant endeavors to liquidate the legitimate Palestinian leadership and fragment the PLO which represents the historical formula Palestinians accept to continue their struggle to return to their homeland and determine their own fate.

Representatives of unions of Palestinian workers, teachers, students, journalists, and women delivered speeches emphasizing their allegiance to Yasir 'Arafat, and expressed their appreciation for the principled stand that Egypt is adopting on the Palestinian issue and for the clear policy that President Muhammad Husni Mubarak is pursuing in supporting the PLO and its legitimate leadership.

Zuhdi al-Qudrah, representative of the PLO and Fatah movement in Cairo, also delivered a speech. He declared support for the Palestinians in Egypt and for Yasir 'Arafat and his colleagues, and thanked Egypt, its people, and its President Muhammad Husni Mubarak for their stand on the Palestinian cause and the PLO. The organizers of the sit-in sent a cable of support to 'Arafat. They also sent the following cable to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak:

In the name of the Palestinian people in the Arab Republic of Egypt, represented by the Palestinian unions that are staging a sit-in at the PLO office in Cairo, we send Your Excellency our thanks and appreciation for your noble stand and for your courageous statements denouncing the plotconcocted against Brother Yasir 'Arafat, commander in chief of the revolution and chairman of the PLO Executive Committe, to liquidate the Palestinian cause.

May God preserve you and guide your steps.

AL-AKHBAR on Palestinian Cause

NC100804 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0525 GMT 10 Nov 83

[From the press review]

[Text] *AL-AKHBAR*'s editorial today revolves around the position of the Arabs vis-a-vis the Palestinians. The paper says: It was evident that Hafiz al-Asad would neither receive the Arab ministers nor open his door to any of them, because the situation is dominated by Libya and Iran. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is supplying the [dissident] movement with the arms that are stockpiled in his country. He also knows that the Arabs' stand on the ongoing Palestinian events will not go beyond words.

Continuing, the editorial says there is a stand that attracts attention: It is Israel's adherence to calm and silence. It appears that Israel has a goal and objective in this. Israel is now maintaining silence, though it used to create a sensation and launch an offensive if it was attacked by an aircraft or if a bullet was fired at its troops. All that Israel is doing is not effectuating withdrawal, as if the nonwithdrawal were something agreed upon. The actual reason behind Israel's complete calm is to save all its forces and hardware. But if Israel were asked to effectuate a full withdrawal from Lebanon, it would immediately level threats and brandish arms, because the withdrawal is something that Israel will never accept.

The paper sheds lights on the reports to the effect that the Kuwaiti parliament has decided not to pay the Arab funds to Al-Asad because he is participating in the battle, but, the paper adds, none of the Arabs has heard anything other than this. Al-Qadhdhafi is excelling in his viciousness, because he is benefiting from the Arab funds.

The paper adds that reports said that Yasir 'Arafat agreed to a cease-fire. This means that his forces are unable to fight, although they controlled the situation until the very end. Despite the reports on the cease-fire agreement, official sources in Tripoli have affirmed that the violent artillery shelling is still continuing.

The paper draws the attention of Arabs to the fact that with their funds they are driving Al-Qadhdhafi to creating this position which is annihilating hundreds of Arabs and to persecuting the Palestinians and Yasir 'Arafat's legitimacy.

AL-JUMHURIYAH on U.S. Threats Against Syria

NC090828 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0525 GMT 9 Nov 83

[From the press review]

[Text] In an editorial headlined "The Solution and the War," the newspaper *AL-JUMHURIYAH* notes that President Muhammad Husni Mubarak warned in his address at the opening session of the People's Assembly of any retaliatory operations against any Arab country in view of the possible consequences. Despite this definite Egyptian warning, direct and indirect threats continue to flow against Syria and the patriotic elements in Lebanon following the suicidal operations against the U.S., French and Israeli military headquarters in Lebanon.

Continuing its editorial, *AL-JUMHURIYAH* notes that following the alleged success in invading an isolated remote island, the U.S. insinuation to resort to force will serve no one nor will it provide stability in the Middle East even if this is carried out by Americans. Concluding the editorial, *AL-JUMHURIYAH* calls on the U.S. Administration to reconsider its stands because its strategic interests in confronting the Soviets in the Middle East will be strengthened only when peace efforts are strengthened and are given momentum enough to force Israel to withdraw from the Syrian land and the West Bank and Gaza Strip, provided that Israel should first begin withdrawing from Lebanon. *AL-JUMHURIYAH* adds that an all-out solution to the Palestinian problem should be synchronized with this Israeli withdrawal so that the Palestinian people can determine their future and set up their independent state.

MAY on U.S.-Israeli Strategic Cooperation Plan

PM090929 Cairo MAY in Arabic 7 Nov 83 p 2

[Salamah Ahmad Salamah "Cross Ideas" column: "Strategic Cooperation"]

[Text] Once again there is a new U.S. trend calling for the revival of the strategic cooperation between Israel and the United States. The U.S. under secretary of state for political affairs, Lawrence Eagleburger, who is now visiting Israel, has made statements to the effect that the U.S. Administration intends to find new ways to revive this agreement, which it was forced to freeze about 2 years ago following Israel's bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

According to reports, Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Arens is scheduled to pay a visit to Washington within the next 2 weeks at the head of an Israeli delegation in order to hold talks about reactivating this agreement, which seems to have remained one of the major objectives of President Reagan's administration since Reagan came to office. The basic idea of the agreement is to establish some sort of military cooperation in the field of operations in the Middle East area that would ensure that Soviet infiltration in the area is curbed.

Despite the facts that military cooperation between the United States and Israel did not weaken as a result of freezing the agreement, that Israel has requested and obtained all the military and economic aid it needed, and that the freeze did not affect Israel's plans when it decided to invade Lebanon nor its measures to annex the West Bank and Gaza — despite all this there seem to be strong reasons behind the U.S. policy of trying to persuade Israel to revive the strategic agreement, rather than the other way round. In other words, it is not Israel that is seeking to unfreeze the agreement. Israeli statements on this subject could throw light on the U.S. motives for reverting to this dangerous course that has aroused and still arouses the suspicions of the Arab world in view of the fact that this course increases the dangers of polarization in the area, opens the door to superpower conflicts in the Middle East, assigns Israel a new role that will encourage it to continue its policies hostile to peace, and seeks objectives quite contrary to the objectives which the proponents of the agreement between the two parties claim to want to achieve.

One of these statements is Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Arens's statement that his government will consider giving active military support if the U.S. Marines in Beirut become the target of newattacks. This simply means that the United States will seek the assistance of the Israeli occupation forces in Lebanon to defend the U.S. Marine Forces in Lebanon. Such development is quite contrary to all the efforts being made by all the parties and to the declared U.S. policy which aims at the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon, foremost of which are the Israeli forces.

The real reasons behind the renewed call to revive the strategic agreement between the United States and Israel cannot be justified, particularly if we take into consideration the recent refusal by the U.S. Senate to finance the proposed establishment of two Jordanian divisions for rapid deployment in the Gulf in case it is exposed to danger. The real reason for rejecting this plan is Israel's objection to it and its success in enlisting its supporters in the Congress against it. Although Jordan itself was not very enthusiastic about the plan, nobody should expect the Arab world — however real the dangers may be — to be enthusiastic about some suspect Israeli role in resisting Soviet penetration. Perhaps the only objective is to exert greater pressure on the Soviet military presence in Syria.

The Arab world is adopting a mere onlooker's attitude toward these developments in U.S.-Israeli relations, developments which are fraught with disturbing signs of danger because they will add to the complicated situation in the Middle East a new element that will increase its inflammability.

Communique Reports Iranian Losses in Panjwin
JN091750 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Communique No 1,274 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 9 November 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our daring Armed Forces are continuing their victorious operations at the front with strong confidence in order to defeat the unjust Khomeyniite aggression and score further victories over the spiteful enemy forces. The results of these operations are as follows:

1. In addition to the losses mentioned in our Communique No 1,273 of 8 November 1983, it has been confirmed that 5,177 of the enemy's soldiers were killed during its aggressive attempts in the Panjwin area of the I Army Corps sector from the night of 2-3 November until 7 November 1983. These losses were sustained in certain areas opposite our forward units, in areas other than those mentioned in Communique No 1,273. Thousands of enemy troops were wounded. The enemy also lost great quantities of weapons, vehicles, and military equipment which were either destroyed or captured intact by our forces.

On another level, last night and today our forward units used various kinds of weapons to pound enemy positions and troop concentrations in the same sector, inflicting losses in personnel and weapons and destroying two infantry positions and a hardware stockpile.

2. Our helicopter gunships today carried out successful missions against enemy units and positions in the northern sector of the front, scoring direct, effective hits and returning safely to their bases.

3. Sighting a group of enemy soldiers opposite our forward positions in the central sector of the front, our units opened artillery fire; they killed six and wounded others.

4. Two were killed and one excavator and one infantry position were destroyed in the area east of Basra.

5. The spiteful Iranian enemy's artillery today shelled Mandali and its environs, damaging a number of civilian establishments.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 9 November 1983

Greek Delegation Discusses Bilateral Relations
JN091400 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1300 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Nov (INA) — Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, RCC member and vice president, met here today with Karlos Papoulas, Greek deputy foreign minister, and his delegation. During the meeting there was a discussion on the developed relations between the two friendly countries and the Arab and international issues of common concern.

On another level, 'Abd al-Muttalib Ahmad Taqi, under secretary of housing and reconstruction, met with Papoulas and reviewed with him the means to promote cooperation between the two countries and the Greek companies' contribution to implementing a number of Iraq's development projects.

'Aziz Meets Greek Official
JN092045 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, this evening received Karlos Papoulas, Greek deputy foreign minister, who is currently visiting Iraq. The Greek official handed 'Aziz a letter addressed to President Saddam Husayn from Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou dealing with bilateral relations between the two friendly countries and expressing the Greek prime minister's hope for a quick end to the war that is being fought by Iraq.

Comrade Sa'd Qasim Hammudi, director of the foreign relations office of the Ba'th Party National Command, met today wit Karlos Papoulas, official in charge of the Greek Panhellenic Socialist Movement's [PASOK] foreign relations committee, and his delegation. The two sides reviewed the relations between the two friendly parties, the means of promoting them, and the renewal of the bilateral cooperation agreement between the Ba'th Party and PASOK in order to serve the interests of the Arab and Greek peoples. Papoulas stressed PASOK's desire to develop its relations of struggle with the Ba'th Party and to strengthen friendship and cooperation between the Iraqi and Greek peoples.

Zambian Envoy Arrives With Message From Kaunda
JN092050 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda's personal envoy to President Saddam Husayn arrived in Baghdad today. The envoy, Mr Herbert, is the Zambian president's senior aide. He is carrying a letter for President Saddam Husayn from President Kaunda. He was received on arrival by Colonel Sabah Mirza Mahmud, President Saddam Husayn's senior aide, and by the chief and deputy chief of the Foreign Ministry's protocol department.

Ramadan Leaves for Romania, Bulgaria 9 Nov
JN091028 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0830 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Nov (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, left Baghdad today at the head of a delegation on an official visit to Romania and Bulgaria.

Taha Yasin Ramadan told INA that this visit is part of the continuing meetings aimed at promoting cooperation between Iraq and both friendly countries. He said he will discuss topics related to the regional as well as to the current international situation and the Iraqi-Iranian war with senior officials.

Ramadan's delegation includes Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister; Muhammad Fadil Husayn, minister of housing and reconstruction; 'Ismat Kittani, Foreign Ministry under secretary; and several specialized officials.

Ramadan in Bulgaria

For Bulgarian media coverage of the visit to Bulgaria of Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan and Defense Minister General Mustafa Talas, see the Bulgaria section of the 10 November Eastern Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

Briefs

Ambassadors Present Credentials — Bangkok, 26 Oct (INA) — Faruq 'Abd Sa'id today presented his credentials to Thai King Phumiphon Adunyadet as Iraq's ambassador to Thailand.

'Ali Mahmud Hamidah yesterday presented his credentials to Belgian King Baudouin I as Iraq's ambassador to Belgium. [Excerpts] [Baghdad INA in Arabic 1640 GMT 26 Oct 83 JN]

Minutes Signed With Jordan — Amman, 26 Oct (INA) — The minutes of the fourth session of the Iraqi-Jordanian joint ministerial committee were signed here today after meetings lasting 4 days. The minutes provide for increasing and diversifying the volume of trade between Iraq and Jordan and for fixing next year's quota of each of the two trade centers in Baghdad and Amman at 15 million dinars. The minutes stress the need to hold contacts between the two countries in order to promote and increase next year's exchange of agricultural products, remove the obstacles hampering the marketing of national commodities, give priority to imports from either of the two countries, and encourage the exchange of visits by the two countries' trade, industrial, and agricultural delegations. The minutes also provide for increasing the two countries' import of goods via the port of Aqaba and for studying the possibility of constructing a railroad between Iraq and Jordan. [Baghdad INA in Arabic 1245 GMT 26 Oct 83 JN]

Meeting With French Socialists —An Iraqi Ba'th Party delegation led by Comrade Sa'd Qasim Hammudi, director of the foreign relations bureau of the Ba'th Party's national command, has met with Jacques Huntzinger, official in charge of international relations in the French Socialist Party. The Ba'th Party delegation is in France to attend the French Socialist Party congress. Comrade Hammudi emphasized the Ba'th Party's desire to promote its militant relations with the French Socialist Party in harmony with the illustrious relations between Iraq and France. [Excerpt] [Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 Oct 83 JN]

Ambassador to Sri Lanka — Colombo, 31 Oct (INA) — Faris 'Abd al-Karim al-'Ani today presented his credentials to Sri Lanka President Junius Jayewardene as Iraq's ambassador to Sri Lanka. [Excerpt] [Baghdad INA in Arabic 1230 GMT 31 Oct 83 JN]

Ambassador to Malaysia — Kuala Lumpur, 1 Nov (INA) — Iraq's Ambassador to Malaysia Muzaffar Muhammad an-Naqshabandi today presented his letter of credentials to Malaysia's Deputy Paramount Ruler Jaafar Ibni Tuanku Abdul Rahman. [Excerpt] [Baghdad INA in Arabic 1945 GMT 1 Nov 83 JN]

Two Ambassadors Present Credentials — Baghdad, 3 Nov (INA) — President Saddam Husayn today received the credentials of Arthur Percy Sherwood, new Canadian ambassador to Iraq, and Arne Thoren, new Swedish ambassador to Iraq. [Excerpt] [Baghdad INA in Arabic 0900 GMT 3 Nov 83 JN]

Cooperation With UAE —Abu Dhabi, 9 Nov (INA) —The UAE and Iraq signed a technical cooperation agreement here today in the field of labor and social affairs. UAE Labor and Social Affairs Minister Khalifah Muhammad ar-Rumi signed for the UAE, and Iraqi Labor and Social Affairs Minister Bakr Mahmud Rasul signed for Iraq. [Excerpt] [Baghdad INA in Arabic 2020 GMT 9 Nov 83 JN]

Ambassador's Credentials —Dhaka, 10 Nov (INA) — Tariq 'Abd al-Jabbar, Iraq's newly accredited ambassador to Bangladesh, today presented his letter of credentials to Bangladesh President Abdul Fazal Mohammad Absanuddin Chowdhury. [Excerpt] [Baghdad INA in Arabic 0805 GMT 10 Nov 83 JN]

King Husayn Addresses Military Graduation 9 Nov
JN091454 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1220 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Speech by King Husayn at the graduation of the 21st class of officer cadets from the Royal Military, college in Amman on 9 November — recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate.

Brother graduates, I extend to you the greetings of confidence, love, and pride. On this day every year, the hearts of the citizens embrace you and their eyes are turned in your direction in order to join you in heralding the most sublime aims and objectives. You are the rejuvenating current of life and the spirit of progress and change in the march of Jordan, the country of dignity, manhood, and loyalty. The homeland, of which you are a significant part, is most confident and certain that it will achieve the aspirations you embody. The battalions and companies of the Arab army, the defender of the homeland and its independence, are today rejoicing as they welcome your successive regiments of chivalrous men, who are the soldiers of mission and justice and the seekers of martyrdom or glory. These men have pledged their lives to the homeland in fealty to the nation.

This great ceremony should be an occasion for determining and emphasizing the bases and principles on which this homeland was established and for which the Arab army has lived and been embodied by blood and sacrifices. They are the principles of the great Arab revolution — the revolution of the genuine and immortal nation for the sake of freedom, dignity, and unity; for preserving the Arab identity, Arab ethics, and the distinct Arab characteristics and traditions; for saving and regaining Arab rights; for achieving a better life for all of the Arabs in the one great homeland; for protecting every Arab land; and for defending Arab right with our hearts.

Where are we from all that, now that the entire Arab homeland has been shrouded in pitch darkness and the hearts have succumbed to what seems like mortal despair to the extent that instead of depending on themselves and promoting their intrinsic abilities to build their power and preserve their existence, the Arabs have disavowed their obligations. They have thus undermined what was most sacred to the Arabs and what they would die for — namely, the sacredness of their word, pledge, and promise.

How did we arrive at this stand from the time when we were fighting subservience and rejecting foreign pacts? Some of us now seek protection under these pacts and speak openly about subservience to this or that foreign power, thereby serving the superpowers' objective to divide the Arab land into zones of influence and to internationalize the Arab homeland. Where is the sacredness of our pacts and traditions while Iraq is alone, fighting a battle that has been imposed on it and is continuing despite Iraq's constant readiness to respond to all good offices to end this war and start honorable negotiations to remove the causes and strengthen its ties, on the basis of mutual respect and noninterference in the internal affairs of either side, with the side that is waging this war and threatening its Arab neighbors.

The current confusion and deterioration have divided us into sects, groups, parties, tribes, and conflicting sides. This was the state of our Arab nation during its last years in Andalusia. Now Andalusia is no longer with us. What is remaining for the Arabs to live on in their territories? What is this cowardice? The Arabs are contradicting themselves. They are contradicting their well known trait — Namely, that they do not fear anybody when they are in the right. The Arabs are now submitting to blackmail. They are satisfied with watching their brothers' affliction, as long as this affliction does not befall them, even though they can escape only for a while.

Until when will the Arab majority accept being the prisoner of the minority under the pretext that nothing can be realized except within the principle of unanimity, which is now worn out and broken down? How can the Arabs remain silent on Palestine and the Palestinian people's suffering and affliction in the entire Palestinian territory and in Lebanon? How can the Arabs forget thousands of detainees in Ansar and Wadi Jahannam? What about the destiny of the Palestinians in Lebanon, apart from those who are subjected to the toughest types of agony in captivity in the South. They are now in northern Lebanon subjected to guns and rockets fired by the hand of treason and treachery which is aimed against the legitimacy of the PLO. No Palestinian agrees to being robbed of his right to free decision and to become a card side by side with the Lebanese card in a hand which wants to play with it in the market of international trading and bargaining.

The instruments of the plot have become exposed and reached out to fire treacherous shots at the Jordanian ambassadors and their guards all around the whole world as a prelude to fulfilling their dream of making the sons of the one Jordanian-Palestinian family fight one another and to pave the way for Israel and Zionism to achieve some of their aims and afterward reach the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf. They are deluded if they think that Jordan, from which funds, weapons, and assistance are withheld, is unable to return the harm and cut off the hand which harbors intrigue and evil for it. [applause] Faith and awareness is stronger than weapons. The most sacred weapons in our hands and conscience is the truth and the responsibility which we have shouldered on our long, historic path, and which our future Arab generations will shoulder. We will always speak the truth. We will answer harm with harm, and the first to commit the harm is the more unjust. We will return the favor with another favor, and the first to do this is the more merciful. God supports right.

Brother graduates, today you will join the ranks of you brothers-in-arms. You now stringently believe in the creed of your nation. You will be sincere to its history. You have a strong sense of belonging to your Jordan, and you are ready to sacrifice for its sake. These are the qualities everyone in our Arab army has. They are true to their promises and they are submitting to God. I congratulate you on this honor. You have made an oath to honor your banner and keep it aloft. Our Jordanian Armed Forces, the makers of men and the school of our generations, will be proud of you. You will go along the path of your ancestors. You will be guided by the truth, and will be armed with the weapons of morality and faith. You will carry out your duties and responsibilities with honesty, honor, and manhood.

May you proceed with God's blessings. May your step be successful and firm. May your banner remain high and proud. If your God supports you, nobody can defeat you. Peace and blessings of God be upon you.

Experts Defuse Bomb in Downtown Amman 9 Nov

JN091640 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1610 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] A responsible source in the Interior Ministry has stated the following: At 1135 today, a citizen informed the security organs of a suspicious parcel that was placed on a side street behind a building near the Saudi Airlines offices on As-Salt Street. An emergency police force immediately arrived at the scene and took the necessary precautions. Meanwhile, experts defused a 6-kilogram time bomb in the parcel that was set to go off in 10 minutes.

While the competent organs are investigating the circumstances of this incident, the Interior Ministry praises this citizen's courageous initiative and emphasizes to our dear citizens that their vigilance and cooperation will help the security organs, which are looking after their security in order to foil any criminal act aimed at disturbing the stability of our people in our precious homeland.

Papers Denounce Embassy Attacks, Terrorism

JORDAN TIMES

JN091344 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 9 Nov 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Strange Times"]

[Text] Just what the terrorists, who are shooting at our diplomats abroad, want to achieve from their crimes is a puzzle to us.

If their objective is simply to terrorise us, they had better forget it. Jordan has never succumbed to terrorism, it never will, and they know it.

If the idea behind assassination attempts against our mission officials abroad is to destabilise this country, the terrorists are strongly advised to take their grudge elsewhere. Jordan's stability does not rest on, nor is a function of, any one element or incident or a cowardly attack, either now or at any time.

If, on the other hand, Abu Nidal, or any other group like his, wants to give Jordan a taste of things to come, let's tell him something: He and his methods are condemned; where their logic fails, their bullets will also betray them.

As His Majesty the King pointed out to Palestinian representatives in Jordan the other day, these are strange times we live in, when the Arabs direct their guns towards each other, rather than against the enemy. Strange, because those who are being bombarded, shot at or injured by the Syrians or the Syrian-backed groups are either Palestinian refugees or fighters or Jordanian diplomats — none of whom has ever esaped suffering or working tirelessly for the Paestinian cause and Arab rights.

The distressing phenonmenon of Arabs aiming guns at each other raises questions and many doubts on whether the Syrian regime and the Abu Nidal extremists, and people like them, are truly Arab, or just pawns in Israeli hands. Those who tried to kill and did kill our best sons are the same as those who are now trying to destroy the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the legitimate Palestinian struggle for independence and statehood of several decades. They are the bunch of fanatics who, if we fail, will be completely responsible for our failure.

There is little else one can say about terrorism and terrorists. But there is bitterness — and a lot of it for that matter.

Still, Jordan's determination should be more, not an iota less, to carry on its mission in the service of Arabs and the Palestinian cause, as strongly it has ever done. We trust it is, and always will be.

AD-DUSTUR on Attacks

JN090922 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 9 Nov 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Merchandise of Cowards" *AD-DUSTUR* says: The attacks on the Jordanian embassies, particularly those aimed at their employees, as what happened the day before yesterday in the Greek capital, are cowardly acts which arouse the greatest degree of contempt and disdain of the perpetrators of such cowardly actions and those who stand behind them.

AD-DUSTUR says: It is very regrettable that terrorism becomes a law and a course adopted by some Arab capitals. It is also very regrettable that consideration should be given to the planners of terrorism in those capitals which are specialized in using the weapon of terrorism only against the Arab citizens, institutions, and interests. Although the attack on two of our embassy guards in Athens makes us scorn the murderers and arouses our pain and regret over the recklessness of a group which has deviated from their Arabism and pan-Arab affiliation, we will continue to believe in the nobleness of the pan-Arab message. This is why we have come to the firm decision to endure the plots of the rancorous and to pay a price that no one can afford except those who are free and have principles from which they cannot deviate regardless of the size of the problems and sacrifices.

The Athens incident and those incidents which have preceded it cannot be isolated from the series of the major events which have been taking place in and around Tripoli for about a week now, where the Palestinian brothers are also being exposed to a deliberate terrorist policy on the highest official levels — a policy whose most serious and comprehesive chapters are being implemented.

AD-DUSTUR continues: This matter and the intentions of the cowards have become clear and exposed through the statement announced by the perpetrators of the Athens crime. Their despicable action has taken place to take revenge on Jordan's stand — leadership and people — toward the Palestinian legitimacy.

Those perpetrators and those standing behind them have forgotten that Jordan's pan-Arab stand is an honest translation of the deepest popular feelings here, in the occupied territories, and throughout the Arab countries. Do these terrorists and their exposed masters believe that by these cheap means they can change entrenched popular convictions or rob genuine Arab feelings which hate them and condemn their brutal actions?

AD-DUSTUR adds: By repeating our denunciation and scorn of all forms of terrorism, whether it is individual or collective terrorism similar to what is taking place in Tripoli, we also reiterate that we in Jordan are one hand and one heart, and that conspiracies and plots will not affect us. In fact, we will continue to adopt the sound pan-Arab course drawn up by His Majesty King Husayn to serve the cause and to support the legitimate Palestinian right.

Deposed Gaza Mayor Meets With King Husayn
JN091051 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 9 Nov 83 p 1, 21

[Text] Amman — Deposed Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa has said that His Majesty King Husayn has reiterated to him his unlimited support for our people in the occupied Arab territories to bolster their steadfastness in the face of the challenges, dangers, and the occupiers' designs.

Ash-Shawwa added that during his meeting with his majesty yesterday, the king stressed his support for the free and independent Palestinian decisionmaking and the need for a serious action to eliminate the dangers threatening the PLO and seeking to rob its legitimacy, and to stop the Palestinian bloodshed.

In statements to *AD-DUSTUR*, Ash-Shawwa pointed out the importance of the Palestinian-Jordanian dialogue to fulfillthe hopes to which our one people aspire.

Ash-Shawwa expressed the belief that Egypt, with its huge capabilities and potentials should return to the Arab fold, pointing out that he has held talks with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak on the general situation and the facilitation of the affairs of the Gaza Strip's citizens.

Ash-Shawwa warned against the complication of the split in the Palestinian arena. He stressed that this would reflect negatively on our people's steadfastness, morale, and future concept. He also stressed that the only solution to our nation's problems is through creating the proper atmosphere that would allow the Arab citizen to play a part in determining his future.

Ash-Shawwa pointed out that the fratricide, split, fragmentation, and engagement in side battles would divert us from the crux of the issue; namely, the future of the occupied homeland which is being subjected to liquidation. He said that the Palestinian question is an Arab issue, and therefore, the Arabs must adopt a unified stand and action to deal with it.

Sierra Leone Minister Departs Amman 9 Nov
JN091700 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Amman — Dr Abdulai Conteh, foreign minister of Sierra Leone, left Amman today following a 4-day visit to Jordan during which he conveyed a message to His Majesty King Husayn from the president of Sierra Leone dealing with recent developments in the Middle East problem, particularly the Palestine question, and bilateral relations between the two countries. During his visit he also discussed with Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim a number of the current international issues of common interest, particularly the Middle East problem and the Arab-African relations.

In a statement to PETRA-JNA, Conteh praised Jordan's positive and important role in the region led by His Majesty King Husayn, especially concerning the Palestine question. He expressed his great delight over this visit, which enabled him to meet with King Husayn.

He was seen off at the airport by Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim and a number of officials.

Pakistani Chief of Staff Arrives 9 November
JN091812 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Amman — General Sawar Khan, chief of staff of the Pakistani armed forces, arrived in Amman this afternoon on a visit of several days to Jordan during which he will meet with a number of military officials and visit Jordanian military units. He was received at the airport by Staff Major General Fathi Abu Talib, chief of staff of the Jordanian Armed Forces; his two assistants for administration and intelligence; commander of the Royal Jordanian Air Force; a number of high-ranking Armed Forces officers; the Pakistani ambassador and the embassy staff in Amman.

Cabinet Notes Geneva Conference Results

NC091529 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Dispatch by Joe Sa'adah from Presidential Palace — live]

[Excerpts] The Cabinet ended its weekly session at 1415 today. At 1530 Shafiq Numaymi, acting Cabinet secretary general, distributed the official statement, which says:

At the first meeting the Cabinet held after the end of the first round of the National Dialogue Conference in Geneva, His Excellency President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil briefed the Cabinet on his official visit to Switzerland and the talks held there, praising the care accorded to him by Swiss President Pierre Aubert through his affection toward Lebanon and his sincere desire to contribute toward the success of the conference, whose opening session he attended.

The prime minister then emphasized that although the government did not participate in the dialogue for well-known reasons, it blesses the efforts made by his excellency the president and the results achieved so far, which create a positive atmosphere for ensuring an accord. The government has taken note of the decisions adopted, which are consistent with the principles and goals the government is seeking, be they in respect of affirming Lebanon's identity and Arab affiliation or in respect of the 17 May accord, which the government considers as a means — not an objective — to ensure the end of the Israeli occupation, and which has not been ratified so far as the objective has not been achieved. The government is following up the question of ensuring the Israeli withdrawal and is devoting all efforts to achieving this objective.

The prime minister expressed the hope that the president will speed up all efforts leading to a national unity government, which will implement all that would bring about the desired accord and salvation.

The president stressed that throughout the phases of the conference he felt the government was supporting him in the national stances. The president expressed his appreciation of all the efforts made by the prime minister and the ministers. He wished the continuation of cooperation, the prevention of all difficulties and implications at this phase, and subsequently the assumption of responsibility and the exertion of efforts to ensure a sound transfer to a coming phase of stability and reassurance.

The Cabinet then heard an oral report by Army Commander General Ibrahim Tannus and his aides about the security situation and the moves in various Lebanese areas — in the north, the south, the Al-Biqa', the southern suburb, the mountain, and Beirut — and about the arrangements adopted and proposed for achieving a better security situation and for confronting any new developments.

The Cabinet also noted the results and decisions of the National Dialogue Conference in Geneva, mainly the conference's request to President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil to hold international contacts for ending the Israeli occupation and for ensuring Lebanon's full sovereignty over all its territory and in all fields. Within this framework, the Foreign and Expatriates Affairs Ministry, at the president's directive, is drawing up the itinerary of the visit that the president will soon pay to the states concerned, particulary the United States and some Arab and European states. The ministry is currently making the necessary contacts with the ambassadors of these states so that the president's visit will quickly take place, as the current circumstances dictate. The Cabinet then discussed the subjects on its agenda and adopted the appropriate decisions.

Al-Jumayyil Requests Strengthening of Committee

NC091929 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] In conformity with the National Dialogue Conference's proposals for strengthening the Security Arrangements Committee so it can supervise the cease-fire in all Lebanese territory in accordance with clause three in the conference's statement, President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil tonight requested that the Security Arrangements Committee meet tomorrow in the presence of all its members. Each member will propose ways for strengthening the committee so it will be effective in maintaining the cease-fire. Staff Colonel Jean Nasif, the Lebanese Army representative in the committee, has been notified of the president's desire that the committee meet soon and that its role be strengthened in accordance with the National Dialogue Conference's decisions. Well-informed sources said that President al-Jumayyil paid special attention to this subject and asked that the meeting be held today and proposals be made for strengthening the committee. It is noted that the Security Arrangements Committee did not meet today because Wahbi Abu Fa'ur, the National Salvation Front's representative, was absent for the second successive day.

Security Forces Placed Under Army Command

NC091047 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan stated that the [internal] security, public security, and customs forces were placed under the Army's command following the meeting of the Internal Security Council 2 days ago. Prime Minister al-Wazzan was answering a question on the Army's withdrawal from some centers in Beirut. He said the Internal Security Forces are shouldering their responsibilities in full cooperation. He added: By virtue of the current regulations, the armed military forces are at the Army's disposal. Al-Wazzan said continuous meetings are being held to open the roads in Beirut, adding that the results will emerge soon.

Syrian Air Defense Intercepts U.S. Aircraft

NC100933 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0926 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Telephone dispatch by editorial room — live]

[Text] I have a report connected with the security developments.

A short time ago Damascus Radio quoted a statement by a military spokesman saying: Four F-14 U.S. planes flew over our units in Lebanon at 0735 this morning. Our air defense means intercepted them and forced them to return in the direction of the sea. It has been reported that Israeli aircraft overflew the capital in the direction of the mountain this morning.

Israeli Force Crosses Bisri Bridge 9 Nov

NC091542 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] A security source has indicated that an Israeli force consisting of 3 tanks, 12 vehicles, and a bulldozer has crossed the Bisri Bridge and proceeded along the Gharifah-al-Mtullah-Mazra'at ad-Dahr Road.

Gunboats Patrol Southern Shore

NC101247 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] The Israeli authorities again closed the three crossing points over the Al-Awwali in both directions at noon today. They prevented all citizens and passengers from crossing. Israeli gunboats have appeared off the southern shore. They are firing at any boat which tries to transport citizens between the Sidon shore and Ar-Rumaylah. According to reports from the south, the occupation authorities have prevented the land department's officials in Sidon from entering their offices and have confiscated some official dossiers.

Southern Town Cordoned Off

NC091419 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1330 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] The big challenge between the sons of the south and their jailers continues, and the declared war is not restricted to the enemy soldiers but includes agents. A new operation was carried out today against agents in Qa'qa'iyat al-Jisr where Hatim 'Abd al-Karim Abu Mansur, an official in charge of the so-called national guards, and his aide Hasan 'Abbas were seriously wounded. They were moved to a hospital in the occupied territory. Subsequently, the occupation forces cordoned off the town, imposed a curfew, and arrested dozens of citizens.

Junblatt on Geneva Talks, Continuation of War

NC100958 Beirut AS-SAFIR in Arabic 9 Nov 83 p 3

[Excerpt] Ash-Shuf — *AS-SAFIR* — Walid Junblatt, the leader of the Progressive Socialist Party, has stated that what has happened in Geneva is not detente but the start of a long dialogue, pointing out that the ball is now in the court of President Amin al-Jumayyil. Junblatt believes that the war has not ended and has said: We have won the first round, but there are other rounds, and we prefer that they be political rounds.

Junblatt made an inspection tour of Al-Baruk yesterday. He was accompanied by Talal Arslan, Former Deputy Qahtan Hamadah, and a number of tribal chiefs. Junblatt addressed a gathering of the inhabitants saying: As a party and a community we consider that we have triumphed so far and have achieved the objective of defending our dignity and existence. However, there remains the most important objective — the realization of the demands, be they national or Druze demands. Our demands do not conflict with the national demands. What has happened in Geneva is a prelude to a long dialogue. Let nobody think that the war has ended. We have won the first round, but there are other rounds. We all prefer that they be political rounds. However, there must be precautions and caution. In other words, we must stick to our weapons and carry out more training, because the enemy we confront is a treacherous enemy, and he might act treacherously at any moment. Junblatt added: The war on the fronts has not stopped, as you know. Let nobody forget, be he in Baysur, Suq al-Gharb, 'Alayh, Shamlan, or Iqlim al-Kharrub, that there is still a front. We must not sleep on our victories and stay in our villages. We must train, and we must have training camps. This is what I wanted to tell you today.

Junblatt Forces, PFLP Occupy Mufti Khalid Residence

NC090840 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Junblatt forces and PFLP forces have occupied the residence of Mufti Shaykh Hasan Khalid in 'Aramun and have set up an operations room there. Mufti Khalid was briefed on the situation during the Islamic meeting yesterday.

Soviet Envoy Affirms Support for Lebanon

NC092132 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Yuriy Suslikov, the Soviet charge d'affaires in Lebanon, declared that his country supports Lebanon in ending the Israeli occupation and in ensuring peace, stability, real independence, and territorial integrity for Lebanon and its people. Speaking at a ceremony held by the Soviet cultural center today to mark the Soviet revolution anniversary, Suslikov said: We have followed the National Dialogue Conference in Geneva with full attention and we sincerely hope that the aspirations of the Lebanese will be achieved through the conference.

Envoy Protests Marine Roadblock

NC100958 Beirut AS-SAFIR in Arabic 8 Nov 83 p 3

[Text] The Soviet charge d'affaires in Beirut, Yuriy Suslikov, protested to Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim yesterday against the step that the U.S. Marines had taken in blocking Charles de Gaulle street from traffic. This street leads to the U.S. and British Embassies. He told Minister Salim that he might follow suit and cut the road leading to the Soviet Embassy in Beirut. The protest was lodged when the Soviet charge d'affaires, who was on his way to the Foreign Ministry, was prevented from using the sea road, which is parallel to the U.S. Embassy.

Sulayman Franjiyah on Dialogue, U.S. Presence
PM091625 Damascus TISHRIN in Arabic 29 Oct 83 p 3

[Interview with Former Lebanese President Sulayman Franjiyah by Manar Press exclusively for *TISHRIN* in Zgharta — date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Although you will take part in the National Dialogue Conference [in Geneva], you have not appointed anyone to represent you at the Preparatory Committee. Why?

Answer: Because this committee is some sort of prevarication by the regime, which devised the idea of a Dialogue Committee only in order to cover up what is happening in Ash-Shuf and distract public attention from events in the mountains. In this regard the president is gambling on differences in views so that dialogue can be postponed.

Question: Do you believe that the regime is not interested in initiating a national dialogue?

Answer: It is certainly not interested, because national dialogue will impose on the regime things contrary to its will. For example, there are 10 members in the Dialogue Committee, of whom 7 reject the Lebanese-Israeli agreement and tell the president: We will hold dialogue after the agreement is nullified. But he cannot nullify it. Why? Because this is the bill paid to Israel in return for bringing him [Amin al-Jumayyil] and his brother to the presidency of the republic. This was one of the reasons.

Question: We understand that you intend to submit a joint paper on behalf of the National Salvation Front. What are the principal points that you will make?

Answer: There are two basic points which must be fulfilled if there is to be any dialogue and reconciliation: The abrogation of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement and the establishment of one single legitimate government on Lebanese territory, in contrast to what is taking place today.

Question: If the cease-fire collapses and the national dialogue fails, do you believe that the Phalange Party has plans for this contingency?

Answer: The Phalange party is linked to Israel. How can this party, which has sold itself to Israel, seek to improve the situation in Lebanon, which would be contrary to the interest of Israel. The Phalange Party has today produced a president of the republic. The president is supposed to impose respect for legality. Before 17 May [date of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement] all the Lebanese stood with the president and respected the law with the exception of one person, his father. On your way here from Beirut today you passed through several checkpoints put up by the Phalangists. How can the president of the republic be a member of a party which, a year after he assumed office, does not recognize his legality?

Question: In his statements President Reagan constantly says that he supports the central government, the integrity of Lebanon, and the withdrawal of all foreign armies from Lebanon.

Answer: Let him begin with his own army. At my last meeting with the press I said that if a single Marine remains on Lebanese territory I will be the first to take my gun and go and fight him. I will not fight him merely because I must but also because the head of state himself has said more than 50 times everywhere he has visited that he does not want foreign armies on his land.

I wonder — have we become an American state in that the U.S. Army has a foothold here? Or has the U.S. Army obtained citizenship and become a citizen?

The U.S. Army is number one a foreign army. When we say foreign, we mean all the armies with the exception of the Arab armies, which are friendly and fraternal armies. When the non-Lebanese and non-Arab armies leave Lebanon, then the first person to ask the Syrian brothers to return to their country will be Sulayman Franjiyah. But as long as there is one single non-Arab boot on Lebanese territory, if the number of Syrian brothers [in Lebanon] is 10 then I will ask for 100. The Syrians share our feelings, their life is our life, and they are our brothers. There are a thousand and one ties linking us, family and national ties.

Major Haddad Issues Decree on Public Safety
JN091225 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1100 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Decree by "free Lebanon" Commander Major Sa'd Haddad

[Text] Due to the current security situation and for the sake of maintaining public safety, it has been decided to cancel the Friday market in Judaydat Marj 'Uyun for the time being. Street vendors are not allowed to display their wares in public squares. This decision comes into effect as of the date of its issuance and until further notice. The military police and the local authorities are entrusted with supervising the implementation.

Free Lebanon on 8 November 1983. Signed: Major Sa'd Haddad, commander of free Lebanon.

4 U.S. F-14 Planes Overfly Syrian Units in Lebanon

JN100922 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0915 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following:

At 0735 this morning four U.S. F-14 planes overflew our units in Lebanon. Our air defenses intercepted them and forced them to return toward the sea.

Planes Fired On

NC101027 Paris AFP in English 1025 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Damascus, Nov 10 (AFP) — Syrian anti-aircraft batteries opened fire this morning against four U.S. F-14 "Tomcat" planes overflying Syrian positions in Lebanon, the SANA news agency reported here.

The planes, from the U.S. task force off the Lebanese coast, overflew the positions at 0530 GMT, SANA said quoting a military spokesman.

It was the first time Syria opened fire against U.S. planes overflying its troops in Lebanon.

Damascus Notes IDF Mobilization, U.S. 'Threats'

JN091956 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] The enemy's entity, the Zionist entity, today officially called up its reserve forces to join the Israeli war army. Reports said that thousands of Israeli reserve forces were asked through the radio and television this afternoon to immediately join their military units. The Zionists occupation authorities have also made announcement about carrying out maneuvers in the occupied Golan and southern Lebanon areas.

Observers note that these two Zionist measures come following the repeated Zionist-U.S. threats against Syria and at a time when Washington is increasing its military presence off the Lebanese coasts within the framework of joint U.S.-Zionist coordination to launch premeditated aggression against Syria and the Lebanese nationalist forces that are confronting the capitulatory settlements.

The Pentagon today announced in Washington that U.S. warships have been sent to the Lebanese coasts in order to demonstrate the U.S. forces' combat strength and preparedness when necessary, according to the U.S. statement. The Pentagon claimed that some warships have been sent to Beirut to relieve the Marine force and to replace other warships that are present there. Some other warships were sent to participate in the maneuvers that will take place in the Mediterranean. However, reports talks about U.S. officials' statements and threats to carry out a military action in the region.

Israeli Call-up Linked With Premeditated Attack

JN101604 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1240 GMT 10 Nov 83

[From "On the Events" program]

[Excerpts] In the first massive campaign of its kind, Israel mobilized 400,000 reservists amid a flurry of other activities that were intended to cover up a premeditated aggression against Syria. More details are in this report by our colleague Usamah Da'bul:

Yesterday, Wednesday, Israel utilized all of its news and propaganda media to mobilize about 400,000 settlers in the first massive call-up campaign of its kind for 5 years. Call-up messages were transmitted over the radio and television. In the meantime, other activities outside the army framework undertook the task of covering up the real objective of this mobilization. Israeli news and propaganda media cited official sources as saying that the call-up was only a training exercise which did not entail any threat to Syria. However, the commander of the so-called northern front, Amir Driori, soon confessed in a speech on the occasion of handing over powers to his successor, General Uri Or, that he did not rule out the possibility of war with Syria at the present time. The Israeli news media confirmed this possibility when they began addressing appeals indicating a serious desire to mobilize the largest number of reserve forces in the shortest period possible.

Observers believe that the call-up operation which began yesterday would not have been so massive or have been carried out at such a great speed were it not for the existence of a major aggressive objective connected with an imminent confrontation with Syria. These observers recall what the Zionist Moshe Dayan wrote in his book "Diary of the Sinai Campaign." In that book, Dayan said: We decided for the 1956 campaign against Egypt to call up first the officers, then the armored units, and finally the remaining units.

The call-up operation is normally carried out in accordance with an intricate system which seeks to cover up the objective of the call-up. For instance, the Israeli command called up all of its reservists a few days before the June 1967 aggression. It then began giving leave to large numbers of soldiers in order to create the impression that the attack would not begin for at least 1 week. But this command quickly recalled the soldiers from their leave under a heavy veil of secrecy, and the attack began barely 24 hours later.

Therefore, Israel's announcement a few days ago that the call-up of reservists was not directed against Syria was only a coverup for the premeditated aggression.

Al-Asad Receives Algerian Envoys 9 November

JN091656 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] At 1045 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Boualem Bessaiah, Algerian minister of information and culture. Salih Boujoumaa, Algerian ambassador in Damascus, attended the

meeting. The Algerian ambassador [as heard] conveyed a message to the president from Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid on the situation in the region and what is taking place in the Palestinian arena. President al-Asad gave him a reply message.

Talas Interviewed on Mideast Developments
NC101317 Paris AFP in English 1300 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Sofia, Nov 10 (AFP) — Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Talas today accused Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat of serving U.S. interests in the Middle East and cited the recent truck bombings of U.S., French and Israeli military headquarters in Lebanon as examples of "real struggle."

In an interview here with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, General Talas said Syria backed "the left-wing" of Al Fatah, the main Palestine Liberation Organization grouping, against the "pro-American wing led by Yasir 'Arafat."

He said Mr 'Arafat, whom he claimed to be "closely linked to the Central Intelligence Agency," had failed to lead Palestinians in a "real struggle against Israel in the occupied territories."

An example of real struggle, he continued, was "the Lebanese who killed 230 Americans, another who killed 58 French and a third who killed 74 Israelis."

He was referring to the October 23 attacks against U.S. and French military headquarters in Beirut, and the attack last Friday against Israeli military headquarters in Tyre, southern Lebanon.

The Syrian official, here since Tuesday on an official visit to Bulgaria, also reaffirmed Soviet support for his country, saying that "the Soviet Union will not allow anyone to tarnish the honor of Syria."

Mr 'Arafat, Gen Talas said, would quit his post as leader of the PLO "like a dog."

He claimed that dissident strength within Mr 'Arafat's own Al Fatah group was running nine to one.

Gen Talas said the move to call up Syrian Army reserves Tuesday was part of a decision to resist "any U.S. intervention in our internal affairs."

He took France to task for subordinating its policy to Washington by sending "occupation forces" to Lebanon. "The French are socialists in words only," he said.

During his stay here, the Syrian defense minister met Bulgarian head of state and party leader Todor Zhivkov.

TISHRIN Warns of U.S. Military Action Against Syria
JN101207 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0800 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Damascus, 10 Nov (SANA) — *TISHRIN* says: Evidence indicates that U.S. President Reagan has chosen the military settlement against the nationalist countries and movements which do not please the U.S. Administration and which are against the U.S. liquidatory objectives and plans as well as the imposition of hegemony and influence.

In its editorial today, *TISHRIN* adds: Two obvious examples of this U.S. policy emerge in two areas — the first is in the Caribbean Sea and the second is in the Middle East and the Mediterranean Sea.

TISHRIN notes that the massive concentration in the east Mediterranean is considered the biggest military demonstration since the Second World War.

TISHRIN says: Western observers and politicians in the United States and Western Europe have not ruled out that the U.S. Administration might carry out a mad military adventure against Syria, especially after the appearance of a new tone in the U.S. political circles which claims that Syria assumes part of the responsibility for the blasts that occured in the headquarters of the U.S. and French units in Beirut on 23d October.

TISHRIN continues: Reagan's option for the military settlement and utilization of force to uproot the peoples' will will result in deteriorating the international situation and exposing the world to unlimited dangers. Consequently, this situation will lead to a greater isolation of the United States.

TISHRIN explains that the U.S. Administration must realize a number of facts before getting more involved in a military adventure. One of these facts is that the circumstances and situation of the invasion of Grenada do not exist in the Arab region; there are intermingling and conflicting interests in this region.

TISHRIN asserts that Reagan must realize that Syria, as its struggler leader said, is determined to resist the imperialist attempts to subjugate us. Syria is also determined to confront the imperialist and Zionist schemes to abort its stances and to triumph over the imperialist ambitions in all cases.

TISHRIN concludes: Reagan must realize at last that Syria is not alone in the battle. Syria is supported by the Arab masses and the forces of liberation and progress in the world, foremost being the friendly USSR.

Damascus Questions Jordan's Palestinian Loyalty
JN092121 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen, since when has the Jordanian regime been concerned about the Palestinian people and the Palestinian revolution? The answer to this question is clear; it is embodied in that regime's long record since its establishment on Jordanian and Palestinian soil. Everyone knows this record in detail.

If we are to review some aspects of current Jordanian policy — beginning with the running after the Camp David accords and

the Jordanian option, then the adoption of the Reagan plan, and finally the preparations to establish Jordanian units to help U.S. military intervention in the region — if we are to review these aspects of the Jordanian regime's policy, we will find, or rather we and everyone else will become certain, that what the Jordanian regime says about the Palestinian revolution is contrary to what it does, and what it declares is contrary to its real intentions. It also instigates the enemies against its own brothers. It has thus confirmed that its real place is in the trench of the enemies of the Arab nation, the Arab people, and the Palestine question.

How can the Jordanian regime be on the side of the Palestinian revolution when its real actions totally reflect the policy of the United States and Israel? How can that regime be right in what it says when it agrees with Washington and Israel in everything and about everything? A neutral observer of what the Jordanian regime says will think that the United States is the most loyal friend of the Palestinian revolution and that Israel is the strongest defender of this revolution. If that regime were sincere and not deceptive in its declared political stands on the Palestinian revolution, this would necessarily mean that Washington and Tel Aviv indeed support this revolution. This is because their stands are the same as those of the Jordanian regime, and they are all engaged in joint action.

If for the sake of argument we say that the Jordanian regime is indeed concerned about the Palestine question, then let us ask that regime: Was the emeeting its leaders had with the Israeli leaders in Elat prompted by this concern? Certainly not. Were its leaders' close meetings there with Golda Me'ir, Yitzhaq Rabin, and Moshe Dayan for the purpose of defending the Palestine question and the Palestinian people? We also say no.

These assumptions will remain dialectical and the equations impossible. If it is possible for the Jordanian regime to change overnight from being the worst enemy of the Palestinian people to being the staunchest supporter of this people, then it is possible, and in fact very normal, to see Yasir 'Arafat, who claims to have sacrificed his life for this revolution, joining forces with the greatest plotter against the revolution and sending his adviser to the Royal Hashemite palace in order to pave the way for forming a Palestinian organization, whose measurmenet will be 'Arafat's normal size and whose fabric will be American and reactionary — an organization based on treason and plotting.

A great deal can be said on this subject, but everyone already knows the truth. The course and development of events since Yasir 'Arafat's voluntary exit from southern Lebanon, and later from Beirut, is the best proof of the falsehood of the Jordanian regime and Yasir 'Arafat and the invalidity of their lies and allegations against Syria. He who has followed the Jordanian regime's policies in the past cannot possibly believe what it hears from that regime now. 'Arafat's military and political bankruptcy has prompted him to strike an alliance with the Jordanian regime, which is seeking any kind of Palestinian support so it can catch up with the bandwagon of the Camp David agreement — which is now frozen, but hopes that new sides will come forward and breath life into it anew.

A word of truth must be said: Inasmuch as Syria was sincerely supporting the Palestinian people's rights and revolution, the Jordanian regime and Yasir 'Arafat were very neglectful of these rights and revolution. President Hafiz al-Asad has been, and still is, not only the leader of struggler Syria, but also the leader, sponsor, and father of the Palestinian people and the Palestinian revolution. What has happened in the Arab arena concerning the Palestine question cannot possibly be forgotten. Nobody can deny that were it not for Syria, we would now have been suffering the bitterness of the results of the Reagan plan, which is backed by Yasir 'Arafat and the Jordanian regime. Nobody, whether from the opponents or supporters of the Reagan plan, can deny that Syria has been and continues to be more concerned about Palestine than about itself. Arab developments are the best proof that were it not for Syria, everything would have been lost thanks to those who publicize and peddle U.S. policies and who claim to be concerned about the Palestinian revolution and shed crocodile tears over it.

Is there anything else to be said after all this? A word must be said. He who does not consider himself accountable before history will be tried by history and placed in a dark corner in its forgotten pages. Syria is sufficiently proud at this delicate phase to be facing a campaign of fallacies, allegations, and lies from the United States, Israel, Yasir 'Arafat, and the Jordanian regime. This proves that Syria can only be on the side of the people's just and legitimate rights and against all the plots and intrigues of imperialism, Zionism, and agent reaction.

ATH-THAWRAH on Jordan-'Arafat Conspiracy

JN101003 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0730 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Damascus, 10 Nov (SANA) — *ATH-THAWRAH* says: The Jordanian regime and Yasir 'Arafat are involved up to their ears in conspiracy against the Palestinian people and their cause.

ATH-THAWRAH adds: The Jordanian regime levels lies and accusations, which this regime then starts to believe. The Jordanian regime which committed the greatest massacre against the Palestinians in the refugee camps in Amman and in the jungles of Jarash did not hesitate to strike at the PLO to usurp its role, and cancel its status as the representative of the Palestinian people.

ATH-THAWRAH continues: The Arab Palestinian people are faring well. As this people confront the capitulatory plans, including the Jordanian option which were concocted during 'Arafat's talks in Amman and through the Jordanian regime's meetings with the Zionist enemy, they are removing the real danger from themselves and from their cause.

ATH-THAWRAH concludes: The exposure of 'Arafat's cards and his conspiratorial role means blowing up one of the dangerous links in the capitulation plot. This is the secret which lies behind the Jordanian regime's campaign and the crocodile tears this regime is shedding. The Jordanian regime is mourning the conspiracy which began to collapse under the foot of the Palestinian revolution uprising.

Palestine Broadcast Scores Husayn-'Arafat Alliance

JN092105 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Palestine Broadcast: From the "On the Events" program]

[Text] When Amman radio talks about the Palestinians, the Palestinian camps, the PLO, the resistance, and Yasir 'Arafat, every listener has the right to ask: Is this really Amman radio? Is it really the spokesman for the ruling royal regime in Jordan, for the regime that committed the September and the forest massacres, destroyed the Al-Wihdat Camp, other Palestinian camps in Jordan, and cracked down on Palestinian resistance and evacuated it from the East Bank after killing and wounding thousands of its strugglers? Is it really the radio of the regime that disputed with the PLO over the latter's legitimacy and affairs, and tried to cancel Arab recognition of the PLO as the legitimate sole representative of the Palestinian people? Is Amman radio, which is talking these days with full enthusiasm and progressiveness about Palestine, the Palestinians, and 'Arafat, really the same radio that accompanied the royal Jordanian campaign against resistance or has something changed in Amman and turned the radio of the ruling regime in Jordan into the radio of another regime?

Naturally, the present Amman radio is the Amman radio of 1970. It is the radio of the Black September, it is the radio of the forests, Jarash, and Ajlun massacres; and it is the radio of King Husayn's regime, about which Yasir 'Arafat spoke during the PNC's latest session in Algiers. 'Arafat said that he lacks the support and popularity enjoyed by the late Al-Haj Amin al-Husayni, whom our people used to call Sayf ad-Din al-Haj Amin. Despite this, the Jordanian regime succeeded in forging the Jerico conference and undermined Al-Haj Amin Al-Husayni's role.

Therefore, and fearing that the Jordanian regime might undermine his role, 'Arafat decided not to cut the rope in two directions. He wanted to maintain some false hope for our kinfolk in the occupied land that there is a solution, so that they might not tell him: As long as you cannot get a solution, let us seek a solution — as he put it. The other direction aims at strengthening relations with the Jordanian regime so that it may not be left free to make a unilateral move toward a solution, as he put it.

Therefore, even Yasir 'Arafat was not able to justify to the PNC his cordial and sudden relations with the Jordanian regime, other than to note the proposition that this regime is a conspirator, that Yasir 'Arafat approaches it in order to avoid its conspiracy, and that he deceives our kinfolk in the occupied land for the sake of avoiding its conspiracy. He promises them a solution, while the solution is a mirage; there is no solution. O brothers, we wonder if Yasir 'Arafat is confident that there is no solution, if Yasir 'Arafat explains the opening of bridges between him and the Jordanian regime as an attempt to avoid the Jordanian regime's confiscation of the PLO's role — even by setting up a partnership between the regime and the PLO, if the Jordanian regime threatened the PLO leadership in order to make it yield to its logic concerning the Reagan initiative, and if the Jordanian regime rejects the presence of resistance in Jordan's territory, then what partnership binds 'Arafat and King Husayn and what joint objective makes Amman radio a voice for Yasir 'Arafat and Yasir 'Arafat an echo of King Husayn's voice?

Is it not true that the real aim of the partnership is to deceive the Palestinian man, to drag him into the paws of sedition, to expose him to fighting, and to complete the circle of disasters that befell him in the Palestinian camps in Jordan and Lebanon just as if Yasir 'Arafat had made an oath to King Husayn pledging that no Palestinian camp will survive. O brothers, is it not true that this is the only aim of any partnership between King Husayn and a Palestinian leader, any Palestinian leader that pledges allegiance to the king and his regime?

British Official Departs Damascus 10 Nov

JN101524 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1315 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Damascus, 10 Nov (SANA) — Temple-Morris, chairman of the foreign affairs committee of the British House of Commons, left Damascus today following a 5-day visit to Syria. During this visit, Temple-Morris held several meetings and talks with senior officials. Prior to his departure, he expressed the good impressions he had during his useful talks and observations in the country.

IDF Commander on Danger of War with Syria

TA091719 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] The commander of the Northern Command, Major General Amir Drori, has said that the IDF must be prepared for a clash with the Syrian Army because of the changes it is undergoing, including the change in its organization, its numerical increase, its training system, and Soviet involvement. In an interview with our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal, the commander of the Northern Command said that the IDF must be on constant alert because there is a possibility that a war with Syria will really break out. He said the Syrian Army forces did not need to do much to change from a defensive position to an offensive one, and most of the forces are deployed close to our forces. He also noted that despite the fact that the Syrians can release their forces after the public mobilization, they can keep them mobilized and not let this be known publicly.

As for southern Lebanon, Maj Gen Drori said Israel was working to get out of there and reduce its involvement. He disclosed that last year the terrorists had tried to blow up 15 booby-trapped cars in Lebanon and had failed.

Further Comments

TA091800 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Interview with Major General Amir Drori, outgoing commander of the Northern Command, by military correspondent Shmu'el Tal on 9 November; place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Tal] Major General Drori, the Syrian Army is calling up reservists and the tension is increasing inside the Syrian Army, according to reports from there. What is happening there now?

[Drori] Basically, the Syrians are aiming at a strategic balance, as they call it, and this involves building up the ability to compete with the State of Israel and the IDF. That process, from their viewpoint, is taking the form of several issues. The first of them is increasing the size of the forces, more weapons, exercises, and a Russian involvement — which exists in the Syrian Army, and it does, of course, bear weight.

[Tal] Do you regard this as the beginning of a dangerous process? We already witnessed tension in the Syrian Army several months ago and now, again? Is a snowball effect not, in the end, applicable here?

[Drori] That process began a long time ago and it exists now, too. We are keeping an eye on the process and on events in the field.

[Tal] You said keeping an eye on it. What did you mean? Are steps also being taken?

[Drori] The IDF always takes whatever steps it sees fit for events of this type.

[Tal] There were objectives to this war, inter alia, to defeat the terrorists. Today the terrorists are undergoing a very strange process — crumbling. Perhaps Yasir 'Arafat is being backed into a corner. Do you think that, at the beginning of the war, the IDF in fact started the process that we are witnessing today?

[Drori] There is no doubt that the basic objective of Peace for Galilee has been achieved as evidenced today by the fact that it is calm in the Galilee and there is no doubt about this. Something basic has changed in this direction. The terrorists were hit hard and this process they are undergoing certainly has its roots in this.

[Tal] Maj Gen Drori, if we look at the various stages of the war and its results, can we say that we were properly prepared for the war? Did we do our homework on all the issues, including the relations between the sects in the Ash-Shuf hills, including introducing the Phalange into the hills, the Lebanese demographic situation, and Lebanon's history?

[Drori] In this war the IDF was prepared. We prepared ourselves for the possibility that there would be a war in Lebanon against the terrorists or developments regarding Syria, for a long time, and in principle we were not confronted with any surprises. We conducted it as we did in accordance with decisions that were made in the context of the development of the war and, in this respect, all the missions assigned to the army were fulfilled.

[Tal] Let us go back to the war. At the beginning, did you know what its final objectives would be, how far we would get: the Beirut-Damascus highway, inside Beirut itself?

[Drori] That war developed in stages and we stopped at that place where it had been decided that we would stop. There was a possibility that it would be smaller; there was a possibility that it would be bigger; there were various possibilities and we were prepared for all those possibilities.

Aims of Mobilization Exercise

TA091812 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Interview with IDF Spokesman Brigadier General Ya'aqov Even by military correspondent Shemu'el Tal; date and place not given — live or recorded]

[Text] [Tal] Brig Gen Even, the IDF is now carrying out a mobilization exercise. What is this exercise intended for?

[Even] This exercise is intended to rehearse all the systems connected to a public mobilization of the IDF in times of emergency. In an exercise, of course, only a small part is exercised; an exercise is an expensive thing. A small part is called up, and I hope that those units chosen by the army will be representative and will give us a good idea of the army's ability to be mobilized publicly, when it is really needed.

[Tal] A soldier receives a call to report to reserve duty; the exercise tells him to show up. What happens to him, first, and what happens to a vehicle being called up as well in the framework of the same exercise?

[Even] The question of what happens to the soldier has two answers. The first answer is a psychological one. First of all, he does not undergo a surprise. In a real public emergency mobilization, a soldier is surprised and we can remember how it was. In this exercise, soldiers, who live among us and hear the radio and read the papers, will not be surprised. They and those with vehicles will respond according to media announcements. Some will report to their unit and some will report to a predetermined place or will bring their vehicle to the reserve vehicle units. Everything will be according to instructions. Things are phrased very accurately.

[Tal] The soldier arrives and then he is released?

[Even] The great majority of the soldiers come, register, and return home immediately. Possibly a few score or a few hundred will still have to take their equipment off the shelf or some technical thing or another. The whole exercise is intended to last a short time. And its economical burden or other burden that it might have on the individual should be minimal.

[Tal] You mentioned before the psychological aspect. I assume some psychological burden is also put on the neighboring Arab armies. Why should they believe our announcements that this is only an exercise and we have no other intentions?

[Even] They should first of all know the basic facts, which all the intelligence services at their disposal supply them with, but which is also supplied by the leader of the Israeli Government. That is. The Israeli Government has no intention of attacking the Arab countries. This they know for themselves and they also know it from our pronouncements. The second reason why there should be no stress or concern on their part is because we conducted the preparatory announcements for this carefully and openly and all the people sitting in Zion, and all its neighbors, were aware of this upcoming exercise, including the fact that it involved only a few thousand men and nothing more.

Syrian Foreign Affairs Official Interviewed

TA091925 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Interview with Syrian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Faruq ash-Shar' by Elimelekh Ram in Atlanta on 8 November — videotaped; in English]

[Ram] What is the reason, sir, for the mobilization of the reserves in Syria?

[Ash-Shar'] If it was true, because I don't have any official information, it was a response to the mobilization in the Israeli Army.

[Ram] Do you know about the mobilization of Israeli reserves?

[Ash-Shar'] Yes, I read that in the press.

[Ram] Could you elaborate, please?

[Ash-Shar'] I read it in the American press. Yes.

[Ram] Now, who is to blame, Mr Minister, for the recent happenings in Lebanon, at Marine headquarters and at Israeli headquarters in Tyre?

[Ash-Shar'] Well, I think the mistakes and the awkward position of the Marines in Lebanon because they didn't make their position very clear as a peacekeeping force, triggered, perhaps, certain hostilities among the irresponsible elements in Lebanon who are frustrated. They don't know what to do.

[Ram — interrupting] With no Syrian influence, sir?

[Ash-Shar'] Not at all, not at all, no. Because, I mean, there were no Syrians whatsoever where the incident took place and there were so many checkpoints, American checkpoints, where the truck passed through; so if there is any blame, I mean from a checking point, let's say, from a security checking point, it should be put on the shoulders of the Marines' security itself.

[Ram] And the Israeli affair?

[Ash-Shar'] Well, I'm not sure, but anyhow the Syrians are not there, not a single Syrian is there.

Exercise Ends

TA100521 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] The public callup exercise is over. The IDF spokesman states that this was part of a series of public callup exercises which the IDF carries out from time to time in order to improve the mobilization process. Initial findings show that reservists heeded the call rapidly and in an orderly manner. In the first stages of the exercise many reservists reported to their units. The last of them are at this time returning to their homes.

Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that the IDF implemented lessons learned in the Yom Kippur and Lebanon wars in the exercise. In order to make the mobilization more efficient, modern computers were used. There was a great response by taxi drivers who are in charge of transportation. Among other things, units of civilian defense and regional defense were also drilled. The IDF will continue to carry out exercises of this type in the future as well.

Shamir Interviewed on PLO, Lebanon, Syria

TA092030 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1945 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Yoram Ronen and Ya'aqov Ahime'ir in the prime minister's office — live]

[Excerpts] [Ahime'ir] Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. This evening's Moqed program is visiting the prime minister's office in Jerusalem and we are interviewing the prime minister and foreign minister, Yitzhaq Shamir. This is, in fact, the first all-encompassing interview with the prime minister since he took

office a month ago tomorrow. Here with me is our political correspondent Yoram Ronen.

[Ronen] Mr Prime Minister, good evening.

[Shamir] Good evening.

[Ahime'ir] Mr Shamir, we will open with the most topical issue at present. Do you not fear that Yasir 'Arafat's leadership role in the PLO will be taken by leaders who are far more extremist than he?

[Shamir] In the PLO, I make no distinction between less or more extremist leaders. All of the PLO is a very extremist creation in its objectives — the destruction of Israel — and in its measures — unqualified terrorism against the citizens of Israel. However, I think a lesson must be learned from what is occurring in Tripoli. This lesson must be learned, first of all, by the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el. They are now seeing with their very own eyes people from one nation, one movement, and, as it were, a liberation movement, each one killing his brother, with inexplicable cruelty. Why? It should be clear today to the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el that they should no longer pin their hopes on that organization, the PLO, which is bringing catastrophes down on them and not leading them anywhere. From the beginning of the century the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el have been moving from tragedy to tragedy because they have pinned their hopes on terrorist groups. I hope — although I do not see any signs of this in the field yet — that, after they see what is happening, they will understand that the only path for them to advance toward something, to live normal lives, is the path of negotiations with Israel.

[Ronen] Mr Prime Minister, some of our prisoners are, as is well known, in the area where the heavy fighting between the warring factions of the PLO is taking place. Do we have any sort of information about the fate of our prisoners?

[Shamir] We worry about this day and night. We have reports. We are making constant efforts to secure their release, even these very days. It does not depend on us so much, but I hope nevertheless that their captors will come to the conclusion that there is no purpose in continuing to hold them and they will approach us and release them.

[Ahime'ir] Mr Prime Minister, you said we have reports. Are they safe and sound?

[Shamir] According to our reports, they are safe and sound.

[Ahime'ir] Another question: Has there been any movement in the negotiations for the release of the prisoners being held by Syria and Ahmad Jabril's organization? Earlier, we asked about the six prisoners being held by another branch of the PLO.

[Shamir] I cannot give precise details. I can only say that efforts to obtain information about their condition and where they are being held, as well as to bring about their release, continues unabated.

[Ronen] Have there been any results, any fruits?

[Shamir] I cannot give any news of importance, but from time to time reports do arrive.

[Ahime'ir] One more question about the prisoners, sir. In the negotiations on the issue of the prisoners, on this very human issue, is Israel prepared to break conventional political concepts?

[Shamir] You know, getting prisoners released is a great thing in Israel, in our tradition, our views. I know that we are doing our utmost to secure their release.

[Ronen] Mr Shamir, recently reports have been published that Egypt might give Yasir 'Arafat political refuge. Would you consider this move by Egypt to be a violation of the peace agreement or, at least, a blow to the spirit of the peace agreement between us and Egypt?

[Shamir] We will look unfavorably at any development regarding 'Arafat's settling in Egypt. After all, this would require cooperation between the Egyptian Government and Yasir 'Arafat — and all he symbolizes — and, in our view, this contradicts peace. This would not improve the relations beteeen us and Egypt which, as you know, are not the best as it is.

[Ronen] Will this issue arise in the talks now being held by the director general of the Foreign Ministry and the staff of his ministry in Egypt?

[Shamir] I do not know to what extent that issue is altogether topical, but in those talks between the director general and the legal adviser of his ministry and Egyptian Government personnel, all the problems involved in the relations between Israel and Egypt will be raised.

[Ahime'ir] Mr Prime Minister, I would like to move on to another issue. Of course, our lives in Israel over these last few days and even months — have been marked by the war in Lebanon and now by the IDF's presence in Lebanon. Your predecessor, former Prime Minister Menahem Begin, said a short time before he resigned that the Lebanon war was a tragedy. This is what he said to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. Do you share that view of MK Begin?

[Shamir] Any war is a tragedy.

[Ahime'ir] But the Lebanon war, sir?

[Shamir] I see every war in which people die and in which there is suffering as a tragedy. I think we are approaching the end of the Peace for Galilee campaign, and it is clear that because we attained the main objective of the Peace for Galilee campaign — we destroyed the PLO infrastructure, we drove it away from the Israeli border, we gave the Galilee security, after all — today we have no interest in continuing this war. And if we are still in Lebanon to this day, we have said it more than once, it is in order to guarantee that after we leave Lebanon, the terrorists will not return to the border and they will not attack the State of Israel from Lebanese soil.

[Ronen] You say we are approaching the end of the Peace for Galilee campaign, but the IDF is now spending a second winter in Lebanon. And there are people who are not optimistic; they see the possibility that the IDF might be in Lebanon next winter, too. Do you think that another winter.....

[Shamir — interrupting] I cannot state a time, but we must take into account that, one, we are now in a smaller piece of territory of Lebanon than we were earlier. We are maintaining fewer people there than we maintained prior to that. I hope that in the near future we will decrease the numbers even further.

[Ahime'ir] The area, too?

[Shamir] I cannot say that yet, but we are constantly examining every way of reaching the point at which we will be able to establish, to agree on, security arrangements that will guarantee that we can take the entire IDF out of Lebanon.

[Ronen] Mr Shamir, does it not appear to you that we are in a trap in Lebanon which, for the moment, it is hard to see how we can get out of?

[Shamir] I do not see a trap in this because I see the end before me.

[Ronen] Soon?

[Shamir] There are obstacles that have to be overcome. I think that if we continue along the path we are following today, we will obtain that objective; some sort of balance will be established in Lebanon. We will arrive at security arrangements on the border and we will not have to maintain an Israeli military presence in Lebanon.

[Ahime'ir] Sir, do you really see before you a realistic assessment that we are soon going to be leaving Lebanon; is it a matter of months, or can you give a certain period of time?

[Shamir] I did not mention a date.

[Ronen] That is, we could still be there next winter.

[Shamir] When issues of that sort are discussed, one must not mention a date. There can always be some sort of change; some event can occur to disrupt calculations and plans, but I think that we are approaching the end of the peace for Galilee war.

[Ronen] Mr Shamir, let us again quote your predecessor, former Prime Minister Menahem Begin. He described the war, the Peace for Galilee campaign, as a war to which there is no alternative. In view of the situation in Lebanon today, could there be in the future, too, in your opinion, situations, perhaps even while you are prime minister of Israel, in which Israel will again start such wars, wars to which there is no alternative?

[Shamir] It is difficult to predict, but we must take into account that we exist in this area, the Middle East, as a living, serious factor with interests of our own, that everything that occurs in any country whatsoever in the area involves us, commits us to a reaction. It is clear that we will always try to avoid wars. There is no doubt of that. But there is no doubt that we will have to be involved in the area, in one way or another. We will not be able to isolate ourselves. We will not be able to shut ourselves off within our borders.

[Ronen] And if we are not allowed to be involved? Is there again the possibility of an initiated war?

[Shamir] I do not see such a possibility. We have been sentenced to live here and so we must be a part of the area. I think and hope that this will not commit us to military participation, military activity, nor is it essential. But we will have to be present, politically, economically, perhaps culturally, but I think that this should also be our ambition.

[Ahime'ir] Mr Shamir, I would like, for a moment, to return to the actual possibility, as you see it, of the IDF's departure from Lebanon. Official spokesmen — and you first and foremost — mainly emphasize the security arrangements as a condition for the IDF's departure from Lebanon. What about the withdrawal of Syrian forces from Lebanon? Have we forgotten that condition? Are we no longer making the IDF's departure from Lebanon dependent on the withdrawal of Syrian forces from Lebanese soil?

[Shamir] We have not forgotten this at all.

[Ahime'ir] Does that condition still exist?

[Shamir] In the agreement between us and Lebanon and in the annexes of the letters from the United States, it is stated specifically that the withdrawal of the foreign armies from Lebanon must be simultaneous. But this is not a caprice, it is not some sort of political caprice; it is a part of the security arrangements. When we speak about security arrangements on the border between Lebanon and Israel, the meaning is that there will be such arrangements as will give us maximum security, that nobody will attack us from Lebanese soil. And as long as PLO members and the Syrian Army are in Lebanon, such conditions will not exist. The security arrangement will not be worth anything. Therefore, all this is connected.

[Ahime'ir] And we have not given that condition up?

[Shamir] We want to arrive at security arrangements and everything I mentioned is part of the security arrangements.

[Ahime'ir] I would like to return to the recent history of the war in Lebanon. Do you not, post factum, with a glance backward, regret the way you accepted the expansion of the war to beyond the original targets of guaranteeing peace for the Galilee, as we are now insisting on and defining them?

[Shamir] Look, I do not regret anything I took part in in the past.

[Ronen] Someone can regret something, it is not....

[Shamir — interrupting] I do not think that there is any point or benefit in it. You can ask anyone if he would do everything he did in the past in exactly the same way, the same form, and I do not think you will find anyone who will give a categorical answer.

I would have done this and not that. With all the details. I do not know.

[Ahime'ir] And with regard to the Lebanon war?

[Shamir] I do not know; it is possible that I will not be able to give you a precise answer, a categorical answer, that in all the details, in all the moves, I would do exactly this and that. But I think that this war was essential, justified, helpful.

[Ronen] If you had known that these would be the results of the war, would you, again, post factum, have supported all the moves, including the entry into Beirut, the Beirut-Damascus highway, the expansion of the war?

[Shamir] Those are hypothetical questions. Why should we go into that? Today I say this war was essential, in all respects.

[Ronen] In all its dimensions?

[Shamir] I continue to say, not only with respect to peace for Galilee, with respect to Israel's status in the area, with respect to the political danger there was in the PLO's getting organized as a ministate beside our border. That had to be eliminated. That was a terrible danger. Not so much military as political. Let us compare what is happening to the PLO today and what the PLO's situation would have been if it were parked beside Qiryat Shemona? Beside Metulla? After all, that is a revolution, that is a revolutionary change, and we had to achieve it. The moves, the ways, there are different solutions; every problem has different solutions.

[Ahime'ir] Mr Prime Minister, over the last few days there has been a great deal of talk about tension on the border with Syria, the mobilization exercise the Syrians are holding and I ask, is Syria's great military strengthening bringing it closer to a situation or status in which it will be capable, on its own, of starting a war against Israel, without any other Arab country?

[Shamir] That is what it says. That is what the Syrians are saying.

[Ahime'ir] What is our assessment?

[Shamir] They say that they must reach what they call a military balance with Israel. From their viewpoint, a military balance is their military preference, that is, the possibility of defeating us. We regard this as a danger. They are relying on the massive Soviet aid. It also, of course, depends on the extent to which the Soviet Union will continue to follow that path, but we must take that danger into account. We do not see it as an immediate danger, although we must be cautious. We must be on our guard, not to accelerate it, not to speed up its arrival. And, as is known, we are not doing anything of that sort, but, after all, we know the short history of the State of Israel; there has always been some sort of danger. Once it was An-Nasir, who had a dream of the destruction of Israel as the price of his being the leader of the Arab world. Once Saddam Husayn in Iraq dreamed of this, until he got involved in the stupid war with Iran and now it is Al-Asad's turn. I think that he will also not succeed, just as his predecessors did not succeed, but we must be on our guard.

[Ahime'ir] There is not, or is there, the danger of a closer war with Syria than in the past?

[Shamir] We do not see, we do not evaluate, that there is such a danger, but we can also be mistaken. Therefore, we must be alert; we must be prepared.

[Ronen] Regarding how you intend to continue, are you planning any possible changes in the Cabinet? Do you intend to part with the Foreign Ministry portfolio and pass it on to your deputy, David Levi?

[Shamir] I will not tell you what my plans are for the near future, of course...

[Ahime'ir — interrupting] Do you have plans?

[Shamir] Of course, there are thoughts. I cannot see any special difficulty in holding the Foreign Ministry portfolio as well because, understandably, I have been holding this portfolio for more than 3 years, 3 and 1/2 years to be exact. And it does not pose a special difficulty. However, I am not saying that this situation should not be continued for too long. I have enough to do in my post as prime minister, and I think that we will have to make certain changes in the Cabinet, but...

[Ahime'ir — interrupting] Is Deputy Prime Minister David Levi a man suitable to be the foreign minister of the State of Israel?

[Shamir] I think that if he is suitable to be deputy prime minister, he is suitable for every post. However, I will decide and suggest roles, as I said, in the near future.

[Ahime'ir] When will that be, Mr Shamir?

[Shamir] I cannot state a time; this depends on various developments. However, when I formed the Cabinet I told my colleagues that I was forming it according to the principle of copying its present composition, and after a while — more than 3 months after its inception — we would begin discussing certain changes in the Cabinet.

Shamir, Arens Remarks Dispel Tension With Syria

TA091018 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 9 Nov 83 pp 1, 6

[Excerpt] "The soothing signals Israel sent to Damascus via third parties, as well as the public messages that Israel has no intention of attacking Syria, were understood by the Syrian leaders." This is the assessment of political sources in Jerusalem.

According to the source, there are good chances for the dissipation of the great deal of tension created in the region in the wake of the approach of the U.S. naval task force of more than 30 ships to the Lebanese coast and the mobilization of reserves in Syria.

During their visit in Lebanon yesterday, Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Defense Minister Moshe Arens went to great lengths to dispel Syrian fears. Among other things, Shamir declared that "we have no desire to launch a war against anyone, including

Syria." Arens tried to play down the importance of the Syrian mobilization of reserves by saying: "The Syrians have a large number of soldiers on the border but they have been there for a long time."

Dismissed W. Bank Mayors Criticize Syria

TA090805 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 9 Nov 83 pp 1, 8

[Report by David Richardson]

[Text] A statement released late on Monday night by several deposed West Bank mayors sharply condemned Syrian involvement in the fighting in the Palestinian refugee camps outside Tripoli. Among the signatories is the former leader of the banned National Guidance Committee, Bassam ash-Shak'ah of Nabulus.

The statement, published yesterday, repeatedly stressed the support of West Bankers, this time those generally identified with the radical nationalist camp, for the leadership of "Abu 'Ammar" — Yasir 'Arafat. 'Arafat has withdrawn into the Lebanese port city to make his last stand unless Arab intermediaries find a way out for him and the remnants of his Fatah forces.

Utter despondency was still the mood of many in the West Bank yesterday. It was expressed in protest meetings from Jerusalem to Gaza, isolated demonstrations and the inevitable rock-throwing at Israeli targets.

Israeli forces, while generally keeping a low profile, maintained a curfew on the Ad-Duhayshah refugee camp, now into its fourth day. Two more roads leading into the camp were sealed to traffic overnight and all men between 16 and 60 were rounded up, identified and lectured for several hours on Monday night.

In Nabulus, border police used teargas to disperse stonethrowing demonstrators in the market. A girl was wounded in the ear, according to the military sources. An Israeli civilian was slightly injured by a rock thrown at his car in Halhul on the main road to Hebron. The army responded by closing a section of the road.

A sporadic closure was also imposed on the Al-Jalazun refugee camp north of Ramallah, after youths demonstrated there and tried to come up to the main road to stone troops stationed nearby. The soldiers were there to prevent attacks on traffic on the main road to Nabulus.

A soldier on duty there said last night that children in the camp staged a pro-'Arafat rally while the older people idly looked on.

The village of Bi'r Zayt was also littered with rocks and barricades yesterday. Stonethrowing was also reported from Ramallah.

Yesterday's statement singled out "Syrian and Libyan responsibility for the massacre of Palestinians in the camp," but was vague about the role of the Fatah rebels who are doing most of the fighting against 'Arafat. "We condemn those whose hands are supporting and participating in the massacre" was as far as the signatories were prepared to go, apparently referring to Fatah rebel leader Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] and his aides, who have split the PLO.

Leftists, Arabs Call on Al-Asad To Stop Fighting

TA091224 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Israeli leftists this morning appealed to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to stop the fighting in Tripoli and not to hurt Yasir 'Arafat. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar reports that several dozen RAKAH members and leftists, including Arab Knesset members, writers, and journalists, sent a cable to the Syrian president via Paris. This is the first appeal of its kind by leftists to the Syrian president.

Syrian Army Receives Modern Soviet Tanks

TA091708 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 9 Nov 83 p 1

[Report by military correspondent Alex Fishman]

[Text] The Syrian Army has recently received a modern T-74 Soviet tank. The modern tank was supplied to Syria only 2 years after another modern tank, the T-72, was introduced into the armored forces of the Syrian Army. The T-72 was first tested in the battlefield during the Lebanon war, so it is possible that the Syrians demanded that the Soviets equip them with more modern tanks than the T-72 in view of its performance in Lebanon. The T-74 was first publicly exhibited in the course of the 1981 Warsaw Pact maneuvers. The pictures of the tank which were seen in the West indicate that the T-74 is an improved version of the T-72. A number of components — improvements in the mobility, precision, and night vision of the tank — have been added to the T-74 tank. A system giving the tank an amphibious capability has been installed in it too.

The Soviet Union supplied a tank of this type to Libya and Iraq as well.

Arens Views Extension of Law to Territories

TA100603 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Defense Minister Moshe Arens says Israel will probably extend Israeli law to the administered territories if it becomes clear that the autonomy plan cannot be implemented. Arens told the West German magazine *STERN* that the situation by which Arabs in the territories do not have the same rights as Israeli citizens is unsatisfactory. With regard to the Tyre bombing, Arens again pointed at Syria as being behind the attack.

'Lesson' From Tripoli

TA091055 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1042 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Defense Minister Moshe Arens has called on supporters of the terrorist organizations in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza to

learn a lesson from the events in Tripoli and to draw the conclusion that the path they should choose is not that of terrorism and bloodshed, but that of coexistence.

Replying to a motion to the agenda by MK Tawfiq Tubi of HADASH, the defense minister told the Knesset plenum: The PLO is not a national freedom movement but an assortment of terrorist rings operating in an insane fashion.

Kimche Holds Talks With Egypt's Ghali in Cairo
TA100938 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 10 Nov 83 p 1

[Report by diplomatic correspondent David Landau]

[Text] Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kimche is to meet today with Egypt's Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, and will perhaps also call on President Husni Mubarak during extensive political talks he is holding in Cairo.

Kimche's unannounced trip is the first high-level political exchange between the two countries since the Lebanon war.

Jerusalem was careful yesterday to keep its public comments on the Kimche visit low key, but its hopes were plainly running high.

Apart from a possible improvement in the substance of the relationship between Israel and Egypt, the visit was seen as significant because of its timing — at a moment of tension in the Middle East with Syria vociferously warning of an imminent American attack.

Officials in Jerusalem said there was no connection between Kimche's talks in Egypt and the delicate regional situation. His visit, they said, had been under discussion for more than two weeks.

They acknowledge, though, that the director-general would want to discuss regional developments with his Egyptian hosts, as well as Israeli-Egyptian relations.

Yesterday, Kimche held a lengthy working session with Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali, the man who coined the term "cold peace" to describe current relations between the two countries. Kimche was accompanied by Ambassador Moshe Sason and by the ministry's legal adviser, Elyaqim Rubinstein.

Some observers saw the Egyptian invitation to Kimche to come and talk as the result, in part at least, of insistent American urging upon Cairo not to let the "cold peace" become a deep freeze.

Simultaneously with Kimche's talks, lower-level Israeli and Egyptian officials are meeting in Rome with top officials of the Sinai Multinational Force and Observers for the force's six-month review of financial and administrative matters. Officials in Jerusalem said there are "no particular problems" facing the conferees.

Shamir To Meet President Reagan 27 Nov
TA100822 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 10 Nov 83 pp 1,2

[Report by David Ehrlich]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir will meet President Reagan on 27 November. Shamir will meet administration officials together with Defense Minister Moshe Arens; after that he will spend several days in New York.

This was revealed yesterday by the prime minister to television correspondents Yoram Ronen and Ya'aqov Ahimc'ir after his interview for Moqed. "Why didn't you ask me about the United States?" the prime minister scolded. "Are relations too good?"

Attorney General Rules on Meetings With PLO
TA090828 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 9 Nov 83 p 3

[Text] Attorney General Yitzhaq Zamir says that the arrest of Nazareth lawyer Muhammad Mi'ari last month on suspicion of contact with an enemy agent was justified.

Zamir wrote to Chamber of Advocates Chairman David Liba'i that Mi'ari's meetings with PLO leaders in Geneva were different from those of other Israeli personalities. Liba'i contacted Zamir at the request of a number of Israeli Arab lawyers. Zamir had earlier decided not to prosecute Aluf [Major General] Matityahu Peled, who held a joint newsconference in London with PLO leaders, on the grounds that on that occasion everything was in the open.

Mi'ari maintains that his meetings in Geneva with PLO political head Faruq Qaddumi and others were also public; but Zamir writes that there were also private meetings. In the attorney general's view, there was a "reasonable suspicion" that an offence had been committed, which justified arresting Mi'ari for questioning.

Mi'ari and student (Misra Na'is) Sa'id who allegedly took part in the Geneva meetings, were detained and later remanded for eight days last month. On being released they were placed under house arrest for six months.

Southbound Traffic on Al-Awwali Bridges Stopped
TA091558 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1450 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] The IDF today allowed the movement of Lebanese vehicles from the southern part of the country to its northern part, but prevented the entry of Lebanese vehicles from the north going south over the Al-Awwali bridges.

Our correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz reports that an almost free movement of Lebanese people was allowed on the bridges in both directions. Those passing through had to undergo careful checks on both sides of the bridges.

New Militia To Combat Terrorism Set Up in Lebanon
TA100930 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 10 Nov 83 pp 1,2

[Report by defense correspondent Joshua Brilliant]

[Text] Tel Aviv — A new, local army is being built in southern Lebanon with Israeli help, OC Northern Command Aluf [Maj Gen] Amir Drori said yesterday.

Observers believe the new army is expected to prevent terrorists from returning to the area and attacking Israel. Its existence would help speed up the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

Drori told reporters that people living in Lebanon south of the Al-Awwali River are being deployed in a force expected to supplement the Lebanese Army and the several hundred men in various village militias.

The goal is to "organize" the south, and the new body will not depend on Major Sa'd Haddad alone. Israel hopes the envisaged army will be recognized by the Lebanese Army, Drori added.

The new formation is to comprise men of various communities. "We are not building communal militias in Lebanon...that would mean transferring the militia warfare to the area the IDF controls," Drori said. "There is one security force (in southern Lebanon), and that is the army of southern Lebanon," he insisted.

Nevertheless, the units of the enlarged territorial army will be deployed in consideration of their persuasions. Predominantly Moslem-Shi'ite areas, he indicated.

Besides the "territorial army," there will be village militias. In Hasbayya, a Druze village, there are already 40 Druze militiamen. In Christian villages, there will be Christian militia men, he added. But they will all come under the one, unified army, he said.

Ori Or Appointed Northern Command Commander
TA091517 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Major General Ori Or is to be appointed tomorrow, 10 November, as commander of the Northern Command. This has been reported by the IDF spokesman. He is to replace Major General Amir Drori, who will be on educational leave.

Our military correspondent comments that when he returns from his educational leave, Maj Gen Drori will be one of the candidates for the post of deputy chief of staff when Major General David 'Ivri leaves the post.

Foreign Ministry Denies Muzorewa Visit Political
TA100934 Jerusalem The JERUSALEM POST in English 10 Nov 83 p 2

[Report by the diplomatic correspondentll

kkText] Israel has flatly denied that one-time Zimbabwe premier Bishop Abel Muzorewa engaged in any sort of official or diplomatic activity during his recent stay in Jerusalem. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said yesterday that the Bishop's visit, part of a wider tour in the Middle East, was devoted solely to his Bible studies.

Muzorewa was arrested soon after his return home and is still in detention. Some of the publicized allegations against him purported to involve his visit to Israel.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Yosef 'Amihud, asked about this yesterday, said Muzorewa's visit here was "not political."

"I stress this," the spokesman said, "in view of what has been published in Zimbabwe in connection with Muzorwea's arrest."

"He was here in the context of a wider tour of states in the region — all undertaken in a private capacity for the purposes of his religious studies. He spent his time here at a seminar in East Jerusalem pursuing those studies. He did not meet with any official or political figures."

NAN Feature on PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY

AB091007 Lagos NAN in English 0915 GMT 9 Nov 83

[NAN Feature: "The PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY So Far" by Dave Igiewe and John Ndukauba]

[Text] After 20 years in the cocoon, the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY (PANA) came into being on May 16, 1983 when it began its test transmission at its headquarters in Dakar, Senegal.

The idea of a pan-African news agency was first mooted in May 1963 when the Charter of the OAU was adopted by African heads of state. Then at the meeting of African ministers of information in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in April 1979, an attempt was made to crystalize the idea with a convention establishing PANA. The 27-article document deals with the objectives, organization and functions, sources of information, member-states, institutions, and miscellaneous provisions.

However, these articles were not explicit enough in most matters relating to PANA operations. This situation was manifested in the news items that were transmitted to PANA in the first three months of its test transmission. For national news agencies contributing stories to the agency did so in [words indistinct] manner that those operating the agency had to arrange, with UNESCO's assistance, a workshop in Dakar for editors in chief of Africa's news agencies. Also in attendance at the workshop, which took place from August 22 to 27, were representatives of two African liberation movements, the ANC and SWAPO.

In his paper, "Editorial Implications of PANA Conventions" Professor Alfred Opubor, the advisor to PANA, highlighted a number of problems caused by the agency being a pool or cooperative of news agencies. These, he said, include decentralized news operations, and the absolute responsibility to define, select, and present news by contributing national agencies.

According to Opubor, in the area of editorial decision-making, PANA is different from most national and international news agencies, since it has no central editorial direction. Concerning the agency's daily news service during its first three months, the service coordinator, Swaebou Conateh, said that the agency broadcast [words indistinct] words during this period.

The highest number of stories broadcast in a day was 88, while the largest number of words was 20,460. "The number of news agencies participating in a day, has also reached up to 16 at various times," he added. On the whole, 32 national agencies contribute stories regularly or intermittently.

However, Mr Conateh complained about agencies which engage in journalistic wars against their neighbours. Instead of news, they send us curses. He also spoke about agencies which sent longcommentaries or editorials instead of press reviews and editorials from the national press in Africa. "There are also some of you who send us very parochial stories, parochial in the sense that although they may interest your national agencies, they do not necessarily interest the rest of Africa," the coordinator pointed out. It is worthy to note that at the workshop, Article 8 of the PANA Convention was severely criticized by many delegates. It says: "The agency shall transmit intact information received from any national sources to the national sources of information of member states." The contention was that it left no room for editorial initiative on the part of PANA's editorial staff, and arguments were advanced for an amendment of the article by the OAU Council of Information Ministers.

But although opposition to the article was ended, a UNESCO consultant, Mohamed Hardi, said that rather than seek an amendment which might not be forthcoming because of the long time it took the agency to become a reality, delegates should try to work within the limits of the convention. Other matters which received attention were PANA productions, coverage of the liberation movements, training of the agency's staff, and cooperation between PANA and national news agencies. At the end of the six day workshop, draft recommendations on editorial problems and the draft editorial guidelines of PANA were made.

Participants were generally satisfied that the question of quotas assigned to national news agencies and the content news to PANA should take, were no longer hazy. In fact, three documents — the editorial implications of PANA convention, the draft editorial policy guidelines and a draft PANA stylebook — were adopted. Apart from that of editorial policy, PANA faces technical and financial problems. At present not all the five regional pool offices of PANA in Lagos, Kinshasa, Lusaka, Khartoum,and Tripoli can receive transmissions from the Dakar headquaters of the agency.

Where some do, the news is garbled. In order to correct this situation, equipment have been installed at the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA premises and are now being tested. In the area of finance, PANA functionaries have complained of many African nations failing to pay their dues to the agency's fund. Apparently PANA's greatest benefactor is UNESCO, whose tremendous practical assistance has helped to keep the agency alive. Yet in spite of these handicaps, PANA seems willing to play its role among the world's new agencies. And given the right political atmosphere in the OAU and the professional competence of Africa's national news agencies, it could be "part of Africa's contribution to the creation of a new world information and communication order."

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Messages View Lebanon Situation

LD0911558 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1430 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Tripoli, 9 Nov (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution has sent messages to the UN Secretary General, the president of the Security Council, the president of the UN General Assembly, the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, and the chairman of the OAU. In these messages he warned that the whole world is living on the edge of an abyss and it might suddenly slip as a result of rash behavior into an inferno from which no one would be able to escape. The brother leader confirmed that the buildup of the American air and sea fleets and the NATO fleets off the Syrian and the Lebanese coast constitutes the greatest danger to peace witnessed by the world in the 40 years since World War II.

He said that this makes me responsible for drawing the attention of the world to the fact that the region has become a powderkeg which is about to ignite — and it could ignite at any moment and, with it, the world, as a result of the American escalation which is becoming graver and more reckless. He pointed out that President Reagan seems to have become power-mad, which makes the American people and concerned international organizations responsible for the preservation of peace and for taking speedy measures in order to prevent the madness of one person, no matter who he is (?from leading) the population of the world to a tragic catastrophe.

The brother leader pointed out in his messages that these forces, which are daily growing in density and numbers in Lebanon and near the Syrian border, came to the region ostensibly as peace (?forces) in the circumstances of the Israeli aggression aimed at the destruction and occupation of Lebanon. The pretext for the bringing of those forces was to facilitate the withdrawal of the Palestinians from Beirut — which indeed took place — and consequently, there was no longer justification for their continuing presence. He pointed out that these forces have been transformed from small infantry units for that limited objective into fleets, destroyers,and nuclear weapons.

He said that we do not believe that the task of these forces was to remove the Israeli Armies, which are still occupying Beirut and Lebanon, otherwise they would have confronted them rather than the Lebanese and the Syrians and what is left of the Palestinians.

The brother leader stressed that the so-called American peace force which has developed from small battalions limited in number and weapons into aircraft carriers, air and naval fleets, warheads, and the shelling of the citizens in Lebanon and Al-Jabal and Syria, was not intended to maintain peace but an excuse to occupy the region and threaten peace. He said that it is regrettable and truly sad that peace should be sacrificed for the sake of imperialist aims and that the world should be sacrificed for the sake of the Israeli aggressors. He pointed out that if a new task is desired for these forces, they should confront the Israelis until they are totally and unconditionally removed from Lebanon. The brother leader called on the secretary general of the United Nations, the president of the UN Security Council, the president of the UN General Assembly, the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, and on the chairman of the OAU to shoulder their historic responsibility in acting promptly for the withdrawal of these forces from the region immediately and for their return to their bases.

He said that he personally will undertake and guarantee that he will work and do everything possible to establish a just world peace. The brother leader underlined that the Israeli forces present in Lebanon are forces of occupation and aggression and that they must withdraw immediately and their withdrawal must not be compared or linked to anything else. The leader stressed that their Israelis and their alien presence imposed on the Arab nation are the cause of the afflictions which the region is experiencing, and it is they who will be the cause for the destruction of the world because they are dragging America to the abyss and hell. The brother leader concluded these messages by saying that if we are not vigilant and stand in a single rank to stop what is happening, then everything will be destroyed, including life itself; furthermore, only curseswill remain upon the Israelis and the imperialists who would cause the destruction of the world, and upon those who remained unmoved and silent at a time when words and actions were necessary.

JANA on Al-Qadhdhafi's Message to U.S. Congress

LD0911716 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1525 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Tripoli 9 Nov (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution has addressed a message to the speaker and members of the American Congress out of responsible anxiety for the just world peace and [word indistinct] the freedom and struggle of peoples. The brother leader said that President Reagan has entered the phase of power hysteria and the illusion of grandeur, which makes it incumbent upon the American people and their constitutional institutions to shoulder the responsibility for a prompt action so that the madness of a person, whoever he may be, will not drag the entire world to catastrophe. The brother leader went on to say — At these critical moments when peace is being exposed to danger, we appeal to you and to the American people to terminate Reagan's presidency before he finishes the world, including America.

The brother leader explained that to avoid the catastrophe Reagan's presidency must be terminated immediately and be replaced by someone wise who appreciates the responsibilities of America and the American people in preserving the peace of the world and its stability and security. He said let the American people understand that the justifications which Reagan is giving about the reasons for threatening the region are to conceal, distort, and falsify the truth and that he is doing this so that he can be reelected. The brother leader called on the speaker and members of the American Congress to tell the American people the truth, since these American forces, which are daily increasing in number and weaponry in Lebanon and within the proximity of the Syrian borders, came to the region as peace forces and that they were limited infantry battalions on a fixed mission. This has been accomplished and,consequently, there is no longer any excuse for the stay of these forces to continue. But what do you think: They have turned into fleets carrying nuclear weapons.

The brother leader said: Do you not have the ability to put this question to your government, namely that these are not the forces on which agreement had been reached in the first instance and that this was not their task, but their task had been completed with the departure of the Palestinians.

He went on to say: This is the big question which is being asked and requires an answer from Reagan himself. How did this so-called peace force develop from battalions limited in number and armament into armies, aircraft carriers, air and naval fleets, shelling citizens in Lebanon and Al-Jabal and Syria and intervention against the tribes and sects.

The leader said that this is a misrepresentation which the American Administration is trying to pass off before the eyes and ears of the American and international public and the international organizations which are concerned about the preservation of (?peace). Moreover, it harms the reputation of the American people and portrays them before other people as power-mad aggressors who do not care about the future of mankind whom Reagan has succeeded in fooling to the degree of humiliation. The brother leader explained that the development of the so-called peacekeeping forces from small battalions after the departure of the Palestinians from Beirut, confirms that these forces were not originally for peacekeeping but were merely an excuse to occupy the region even if this led to the kindling of a world war.

The leader said that if a new task is desired for these forces, it should then be the confrontation of the Israelis until they are totally and unconditionally removed from Lebanon. For the task of these forces to be turned into a war against the Lebanese and the Syrians, this was not agreed upon from the international and the legal aspect.

The brother referred to the danger which these forces constitute and said that this makes you shoulder a historic responsibility which requires prompt action for the withdrawal of these forces from the region and their return to their bases. He said: I personally pledge that on my part I shall work with all my power to establish the just peace. The leader stressed that the Israeli forces in Lebanon are forces of occupation and aggression and they must withdraw immediately and that the question of their withdrawal must not be compared or linked with anything else. The leader stressed in the conclusion of his message to the speaker and members of the American Congress that out of concern for peace if we are not vigilant and stand in a single file to stop what is happening, then everything will be destroyed, including life itself and then only curses will remain upon the Israelis and the imperialists who would cause the destruction of the world and upon those who remained unmoved and silent at moments when words and actions were necessary.

MOROCCO

Bouabid Receives Niger's Foreign Minister

LD092229 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Prime Minister Maati Bouabid this evening received the Niger minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Daouda Diallo, who delivered to him a message from the president of Niger, Major General Seyni Kountche, to King Hassan II.

Boucetta Rules Out Direct Talks With Polisario

LD091422 Rabat MAP in English 1200 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Rabat, Nov 9 (MAP) — Morocco will by no means accept direct negotiations with the so-called "Polisario" because Morocco, a sovereign state, can only have as an interlocutor a sovereign and independent state, reaffirmed Mr M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state for foreign affairs. In an interview with the BBC (British Broadcasting Corporation) in New York, Mr Boucetta added that Morocco considers that the "Polisario" does not exist in the eyes of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). He recalled that the OAU does not recognize the mercenaries of the Polisario as a liberation movement, of building a state. This issue, he said, was at the origin of the stalemate of the OAU activities during two successive sessions. He recalled that Morocco had accepted to participate in the OAU meetings after the countries which wanted to press the organization to accept the "Polisario" as its 51st member had renounced their move.

The state minister also said that the OAU had so far examined the Sahara issue in detail during the summit of Nairobi (Kenya) where King Hassan II of Morocco proposed the organizing of the referendum in the Sahara provinces through the OAU implementation committee (a committee in charge of working out the modalities of this referendum).

The committee, he added, thus worked out the necessary resolutions for the preparation and the holding of this referendum. As to this issue that was submitted to the United Nations Fourth Commission, also known as the decolonization committee, Mr Boucetta estimated that the UN commission would recommend the transfer of this issue to the OAU. He added the United Nations should assist the pan-African organization in the preparation of the referendum that would be organized in the region. Asked whether the referendum would be organized under the aegis of the UN or the OAU, Mr Boucetta specified that it would be organized under the aegis of the OAU with the UN assistance as the latter would provide necessary experts for such work. Regarding the obstacles hindering the holding of the referendum, Mr Boucetta said that the Executive Committee stemming from the OAU had taken all measures and procedures regarding the referendum and that this committee should fully assume its role.

SUDAN

Numayri Meets Italian President, Prime Minister

JN091147 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Excerpts] President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri and Italian President Alessandro Pertini held a closed meeting at the presidential palace in Rome last night. The talks dealt with bilateral relations and the means to promote them and international issues of common interests. President Numayri also met with Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, in the presence of 'Abd al-'Al [name indistinct], Sudan's ambassador to Italy. They

discussed bilateral relations with special emphasis on promoting economic relations and the trade exchange between the two countries.

Numayri Addresses Rome FAO Conference 9 Nov

JN092216 Khartoum SUNA in English 1100 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Rome, Nov 9 (SUNA) — President Ja'far Numayri addressed the 22nd session of the UN Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) morning today, hailing it for its imaginative and practical policies since its inception four decades ago. Numayri said FAO, though a viable international machinery to promote food production and agriculture, can only be and accomplish what the powers that be will allow it to be and accomplish. We in the Sudan and Africa, and indeed the Third World take special pride in FAO. We attach great value to its work and activities which in no small measure have helped our countries and people, he said.

He enumerated the root causes underlying world food crisis as: natural catastrophe, population explosion engulfing Third World countries, especially Asia, and others man-made [causes].On the issue of the deterioration of the terms of trade, Numayri said the problem is that the developing countries are, in simple words, getting less for whatever they export in primary goods, and paying more for whatever they import by way of goods or services. The drastic rise in the price of oil following the two oil shocks of 1973 and 1979 has been passed on conveniently by the industrialised countries to the developing countries to, as it were, foot the bill (?heedless) that in the meantime the developing countries in order to survive and to maintain the minimum momentum of their development effort have had to incur more and more foreign debts.

Numayri said a South-North dialogue must commence with a view to identifying fields of communication and mutual interest in commerce and technical cooperation within the general framework of multilateral exchange of opinion. Such a dialogue is by no means a substitute to what existing between the North and South, he stressed. Speaking on industrialisation and its inherent problems, the president said it was regarded in developed and developing countries alike that industrial development per se was the essence and measure of overall growth and national progress, with the result that agriculture and food production were given a relatively low priority.

He urged that the international situations mandated to promote food production, Such as the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the World Food Programe, be afforded increased resources and allocations to enable them to meet their tasks to combat hunger and malnutrition.

A grave natural disaster is now besieging Africa, he went on. The twin phenomenon of drought and desert erosion or desertification. He added: "Let me just say that the rate of desert encroachment on our fertile and arable land in Africa is between 4 and 5 kilometers every year." President Numayri emphasised that Africa is not afflicted by drought and desert erosion alone; certain parts of it, he said, are ravaged by military hostilities, destabilisation,and civil strife. The Sudan has contracted bilateral treaties with some foreign states, whereby we offered legal guarantees and safeguards in favour of investments whether public or private against any arbitrary or unilateral measures.

For instance, we have, on 17 February 1974 concluded a treaty with the Swiss Confederation the [word indistinct]. We stand ready to conclude such agreement with any state which so desires, Numayri said.

"I have perused with interest some of the FAO documents, and have noted that there are some references to the all-important problem of disarmament. For instance, the secretary-general has observed in his address on the occasion of the Third World Food Day late October, that the total military expenditure of member states of the United Nations amounting to 700 billion dollars yearly is more than 30 times to total development aid of governments' allocations to alleviate the economic and social difficulties of countries of the Third World. In 1980 military budgets of the developing countries themselves amounted to approximately 115 billion dollars. He alluded to these two statistical facts as examples of the anomalies and contradictions in our world. The hotbeds of poverty and hunger are the hotbeds of tension and war, and the declaration of Philadelphia of 1944 proclaimed that poverty anywhere was a threat to prosperity everywhere," Numayri said in his address.

Numayri Urged To Halt Palestinian Infighting

JN091559 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Khartoum, 9 Nov (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has received the following cable from 'Abd al-Majid Shuman, president of the Palestinian Cooperation Institution, appealing to him to make efforts to halt the Palestinian infighting:

We appeal to you to exert efforts to halt the infighting among the Palestinian brothers in Lebanon and to spare Palestinian and Arab blood.

This blood must be saved in order to face the Zionist enemy which has entrenched its occupation in our holy land, is mistreating our kinfolk in the occupied homeland, and is threatening our existence and our Arab nation's entity.

We wish that Your Excellency, along with your Arab brothers, the kings, heads of state, and princes, would exert all efforts to unify Palestinian ranks in order to enable them to confront the Zionist enemy and save our holy shrines from its hold as well as to preserve the PLO, its leadership, and our people's hope to return.

Official Departs for Ethiopia With Message

JN091554 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1431 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Khartoum, 9 Nov (SUNA) — Hashim 'Uthman, under secretary of foreign affairs, left for Addis Ababa this morning carrying a message from President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri to Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam.

UN Team To Investigate Sudan's Refugees' Status

JN100836 Khartoum SUNA in English 1810 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Khartoum, 9 Nov (SUNA) — Sudan has officially asked the United Nations High Commissionary for Refugees (UNHCR) to send a high level delegation Sudanese refugees inside Ethiopia. [sentence as received] The Minister of Internal Affairs Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahmad said the UN High Commission for Refugees has agreed to send a commission to Ethiopia. Sudan had presented a resolution draft to the commissionary's executive committee meeting which was held in Geneva last October. In its request Sudan demanded that the commissionary should not present any support to a state claims that it has refugee camps unless these camps are being opened to be visited by the representatives of the high commissioner for refugees. The executive committee has unanimously passed this resolution..

The internal affairs minister said that his ministry will start listing the refugees in the national capital of Khartoum and regional capitals. He explained that the high commissionary will finance this project which costs more than 500 thousand pounds. The project is aiming at keeping the refugees in their camps and avoiding their residence in the great towns unless they are carrying working licence. He added that his ministry will revive the project of listing all foreigners in collaboration with the concerned institutions.

TUNISIA

PRC, Tunisian Cooperation Meeting Held

PM091144 Tunis L'ACTION in French 2 Nov 83 p 8

[Unattributed report: "Need To Strengthen South-South Cooperation"]

at the National Economy Ministry under the chairmanship of National Economy Minister Rachid Sfar and Feng Bohua, PRC vice minister of the chemical industry. On that occasion Mr Sfar delivered a speech in which he expressed satisfaction at the quality of cooperation between the two countries in all spheres and expressed the Tunisian Government's desire to strengthen that cooperation. The minister also said that, at the same time as its intention to develop exchanges of experiences and services in a balanced way, Tunisia is trying to repudiate the accusation levels at the Third World that it is incapable of creativity in the technological sphere and that it is doomed to be an eternal consumer.

In this connection Mr Sfar highlighted the fact that Tunisia can take pride in advanced discoveries made in the phosphate industries and that it is pursuing its research in several spheres in order to solve specific technical questions. In conclusion, Mr Sfar stressed the need to strengthen South-South cooperation to prove to the world that we are capable of transforming our situation by combining our efforts. Mr Feng Bohua then spoke and stated that the Chinese delegation's visits to the industrial centers of Gafsa, Gabes, and Sfax enabled it to become acquainted with the major achievements made under President Habib Bourguiba's leadership. Mr Feng Bohua stressed the quality of the political relations existing between the two countries. He stated that the aim of the Chinese delegation's visit is to strengthen economic cooperation between China and Tunisia in all sectors. It should be noted that the Chinese delegation will pusue its talks with Tunisian leaders over the next 2 days to study the possibilities of bilateral cooperation especially in the sphere of mechanized foundries, the industrialization of cotton, and the chemical industries.

New Ambassadors Present Credentials in Tunis

PM091210 [Editorial report] Tunis *L'ACTION* in French 26 October 1983 carries on page 4 a 700-word unattributed report on a ceremony in the Carthage Palace on 25 October in which the following new ambassadors to Tunisia presented their credentials to President Habib Bourguiba: Lebanese Ambassador Sami Qurunful; Canadian Ambassador Witold Maciej Weynerowski;Sudanese Ambassador 'Abd al-Majid Qarawi, and Greek Ambassador Constantin Daratzikis.

KENYA

PRC Aid in Water, Power Development Sought

EA091923 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] The minister for water development, Mr Jeremiah Nyagah, has said that water storage facilities are the major problem confronting the government in providing clean water to every home by the year 2000. Speaking in his office today during a courtesy call by the ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Kenya, Mr Yang Keming, the minister said it was the duty of the government to store water before it is supplied to the consumers. Mr Nyagah said the country's water resources were very abundant but unevenly distributed. He called on China to give Kenya technical assistance especially in biogas and hydroelectric power generation. Ambassador Keming said Kenya was a very friendly country and many people in China would like to make a visit. [sentence as heard]

SOMALIA

Defense Minister on Military Service Law

EA092038 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1850 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Challe Lieutenant General Mohamed Ali Samantar first vice president of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] and SDR defense minister, gave a lecture this morning to a seminar for regional heads of various government departments of the SDR at the police academy here in Mogadishu. The lecture, which was on the role of citizens in the defense of the country, was also attended by party and government officials. Challe Samantar spoke in general on the role of the citizen in the defense of the country, meaning the defense of our country, our people, religion, and honor. It is obligatory for every citizen to participate in the defense of the nation. The SDR first vice president said that in the SDR we have started implementing chapter 32 of the law of the SDR enacted on 28 April 1981, which states that every citizen is required to take part in the defense of the country. The SDR first vice president and defense minister added that the implementation of this law will take effect from 1 January. [date not further expanded] The law states that every countryman aged between 18-40 whose physical health permits will undertake compulsory service in the Armed Forces for 2 consecutive years. Challe Samantar added that the implementation of the law falls squarely on the shoulders of regional officials, districts, and security forces. Offices will be opened in the regions and districts of the country to carry out the fulfillment of this law.

Radio Halgan: National Movement Attacks Loyalists

EA092033 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 9 Nov

[Summary] Fighters of the Somali National Movement, wing of the Somali opposition forces launched a surprise attack on a base belonging to the antipeople regime of the dictator Barre in the mountain area of Gaan Libah in the northwest region in early November. The fighters inflicted heavy losses of men and materiel on the Barre forces stationed there, killing 15 loyalist soldiers of the Barre regime and wounding many others. One Toyota vehicle and a very large quantity of light weapons were captured. The fighters returned to base safely.

UGANDA

Obote Receives Messages From Nyerere

EA091804 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1415 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] President Milton Obote has received a special message from President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania. The message was delivered to the Ugandan leader in Kampala today by the principal secretary in the Tanzanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Gilman Rutihinda The UGANDA NEWS AGENCY understands that the message is about the defunct East African Community and future regional cooperation. Before coming to Kampala, Mr Rutihinda delivered a similar message to President Moi of Kenya in Nairobi. Mr Rutihinda's meeting with President Obote in Kampala was attended by several ministers and the Tanzanian chief liaison officer to Uganda, Mr Mkwizu.

Obote Addresses Churchmen on Electoral Disputes

AB091329 Dakar PANA in English 1238 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Jinja, 9 Nov (UNA/PANA) — President Milton Obote of Uganda has opened the Executive Committee of the All-Africa Conference of Churches (AACC) in Jinja, with a call to churchmen especially in Uganda not to work in their tribal areas because the church has a lot of role to play in forging unity in a country.

Addressing himself to the political situation in the country, the Ugandan leader again refuted allegations that the military commission rigged the 1980 general elections in favour of the Uganda People's Congress (UPC).

He said the UPC won the elections because of two important factors:

First, the UPC image in the minds of the majority of the electorate was that of a party which had struggled for more than eight years to bring down a murderous and tyrannical regime. Throughout the period from 1970 up to liberation in 1979, the leader of the regime of murder and terror and his supporters kept on pointing out the UPC leaders as the only threat to that regime. That indirectly helped the UPC in the elections because it kept in the minds of the electorate the names and personalities of the UPC leaders, and what they were doing to liberate the country.

The second factor was that of all the four parties which contested the 1980 elections, only the UPC had a written and printed manifesto and leadership which had previous experience in government.

The president further rejected allegations that dissidents went to the bush because of elections. He said this is a great insult to the people of Uganda because the majority of the bandits went to the bush long before the general elections. Even those who went to the bush after the elections, Dr. Obote added, did so not because of any alleged rigging of the elections but because it was always opposed to elections and constitutional government. To support those groups for any reason whatsoever, he declared, [words indistinct]. The president further rejected a call for a round-table conference, preferably outside Uganda, to settle the alleged election disputes. He emphasised that parliamentary democracy will never be established in Uganda, and unity will be illusory if after every dispute, be it on elections or something else, Ugandans decide to take to the guns and are appeased by a so-called round-table conference.

One obvious and chilling consequence, he said, would be, in order to avoid disputes after elections, to do away with the elections. This is because, if one round-table conference is held, the way would have been paved for any group to invent all kinds of imaginary disputes on the electoral results, go to the bush, shoot vehicles on the roads, attack national installations, kill peasants and resort to all sorts of other criminal activities and find leading citizens, including bishops, to demand a round-table conference. After you have agreed to one round-table conference in the present situation, Dr Obote added, if you have to meet justice to all and maintain the unity of the country, to avoid future demand. [sentence as received]

He said there are serious factors inhibiting peace and stability in the developing countries. The important ones include lack of common culture as exemplified by a common language, low attainment of general literacy, a short period of exposure in the traditions which respect the rule of law and equality before the law.

But he noted that these are not problems which should give the developing countries nightmares. They can and will be overcome. A number of developing countries have formulated their own forms of achieving unity, parliamentary democracy and meeting justice. Dr Obote said the endeavours of developing countries to raise the standard of living of their people is caught up in the unwillingness of the developed countries to accept even modest reforms in the international terms of trade and sharing of world resources.

Commenting on the theme of the meeting "justice and unity", Dr Obote said perhaps the greatest crisis of justice in modern Africa is when one rejects the judicial process and takes recourse to arbitrary means including violence.

CHAD

15 Officers Cross Over To Join Government

AB091610 Paris AFP in French 1509 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Ndjamena, 9 Nov (AFP) – About 15 Chadian officers previously opposed to the government of Hissein Habre arrived in Ndjamena last weekend to begin talks with the authorities in order to eventually join the government in Ndjamena, it was learned from several sources in the Chadian capital on Wednesday. These officers, most of whom are members of the Chadian Armed Forces (FAT), the former national army, arrived from southern Chad, where acts of sabotage, described in Ndjamena as surprise attacks by armed gangs, were reported by the international press, these sources stressed.

A Chadian Government mission led by Agriculture Minister Djidingar Dono Ngardoum has been visiting the southern part of the country for several weeks in order to make the local people aware of the need for peace and national unity. The presence of these FAT officers in Ndjamena is the outcome of this effort, observers stressed in Ndjamena. The national press did not mention the arrival of these soldiers in the capital.

Bardai Radio on Bendjedid-Mitterrand Meeting

AB092125 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 9 Nov 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] How far has the national reconciliation in Chad gone? Since the Vittel summit, diplomatic transactions have been going on behind the scene. During the visit of this or that African head of state to France, the Chadian issue is prominent in their discussions. At any rate, up to now, the affair falls within the jurisdiction of silent diplomacy which has in same places yielded fruit on such issues. Undoubtedly, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, who has been on a historical official visit to Paris, raised the Chadian problem during his discussions with French head of state Francois Mitterrand. The Algerian position on the Chadian conflict was made known. The Algerian Government expressed this in a four-point statement:

First, the settlement of the conflict by Chadians themselves; second, the withdrawal of foreign troops from Chad; third, the respect for Chad's territorial integrity; and fourth, the reconciliation of the Chadian factions under the auspices of the OAU. In fact, this position is not different from the peace plan established in Addis Ababa by the Bureau of the 19th OAU summit, that met in the Ethiopian capital. Also, the Algerian position does not differ from the one adopted by the minisummit held by the heads of state in Brazzaville in the presence of the current OAU chairman, Mengistu Haile Mariam, who on that day received the envoys of the French president who brought him a message. If we rightly understood the hope expressed by France to see the reconciliation process in Chad speeded up, it seems to us that President Francois Mitterrand had to stop at this point because the rest of the document falls within the competence of the pan-African organization. As Comrade President Goukouni Oueddei rightly said, the OAU must work despite all extra-African manipulations has in order to find a lasting and equitable solution to the Chadian crisis. But what is presently happening in the field in the enemy camp? Benefitting from the Franco-Zairian shield, the antinational forces are preparing for a military rather than a peaceful settlement of the conflict. The compulsory mass training of the inhabitants of towns and villages, the kidnapping of some young people between 14 and 15, as well as their transfer to Kinshasa, Zaire, for military training all confirm the importance attached to the military solution of the Chadian issue by the Ndjamena militarists. Thus, the adventurist troops of the master blackmailer which enjoy multiform military support from their French protectors and their Zairian, American, and Israeli abettors only speak of dialogue with their lips. At any rate, the FAN is a force which is worn out by a series of military defeats. While the Transitional National Union Government subscribes fully to a peaceful settlement of the Chadian tragedy, it is not afraid of the current reactionary and imperialist maneuver. It will know how to arm itself in preparation for all kinds of surprise, either in the short, medium, or long term.

CONGO

Party Official Receives Soviet Delegation Head

AB091630 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Edgar Linde, minister of higher and secondary specialized education of the Latvian SSR, was received this morning by Comrade (Mokamba Yagouma), a member of the Political Bureau and head of the party's department of organization. He led his country's delegation to the Soviet cultural day organized on the occasion of the 66th anniversary of the October Revolution. During this meeting, the two officials spoke about relations between the two countries and two parties and discussed problems of peace and disarmament as well as events on the international scene, marked by events of Grenada and the Middle East which are the outcome of imperialist activities. Comrade (Mokamba Yagouma) stressed in particular that the Congolese party and people highly appreciate the cooperation with the USSR and support its proposals to achieve disarmament.

Communique Issued on Joint Talks With Angolans

MB091152 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] The proceedings of the 30th session of the Angolan-Congolese joint commission, which began last week, ended the day before yesterday in Brazzaville under the chairmanship of the Angolan minister of finance, Augusto Teixeira de Matos, and the Congolese minister of cooperation, Emmanuel Yoka. A communique issued at the end of the proceedings states that the two parties examined financial, trade, economic, social and cultural, technical and scientific cooperation, and the complementary role of the economy of the two countries. The two delegations decided to hold the next session of the Angolan-Congolese joint cooperation commission next year in Angola on a date to be established through diplomatic channels.

GUINEA-BISSAU

Vieira Names New Minister Without Portfolio

AB100715 Paris AFP in English 0430 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Bissau, Nov 10 (AFP) — Guinea-Bissau leader Joao Bernardo Vieira has named a new minister without portfolio, Adelino Nunes Correia, who was dropped in last month's reshuffle here from his previous post as minister of state for youth and sports. The reshuffle was the third since General Vieira in August sacked three ministers for alleged corruption.

IVORY COAST

Malpractices in Housing Industry Revealed

AB091210 Paris AFP in French 1030 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Abidjan, 9 November (AFP) — A gigantic case of fraud against the Ivorian state, involving a sum of more than 1.5 billion CFA francs (Fr 30 million) has just been uncovered by the Secretariat of State for Internal Security, it was officially learned in Abidjan today. Francois Konan Kouame, a 41-year-old Ivorian, who has just been arrested, took advantage of his position as a brother of the managing director of SOPIM — a housing construction company carrying out projects in Abidjan and in the interior of the country for the benefit of some village communities — to buy at cheap prices building materials (mainly cement and sheet metal) exempted from duty. These goods were later sold at the normal price on the market and thus earned huge profits for Konan Kouame and his two accomplices, who were accountants of the same company. Almost nothing is left of the money illegally acquired except two villas built by Konan Kouamen in the interior of the country; the balance has disappeared.

This fiscal fraud affair, which was the subject of comment today in the daily newspaper *FRATERNITE MATIN*, occurs at the very time the authorities have undertaken a vast effort to combat all kinds of malpractices, especially in the field of housing.

Ivorian head of state Felix Houphouet-Boigny, who last week presided over a meeting of the National Council of the Ivory Coast Democratic Party (PDCI-RDA), disclosed on that occasion that 12 Ivorian officials have been handed over to the public prosecutor over the past few months for malpractices in the field of housing. He clearly indicated that he would let justice follow its course and hinted that more arrests would be made. Although President Houphouet-Boigny did not disclose the identity of the persons arrested, many observers in Abidjan believe that some senior government officials, including some prominent personalities, are suspected of being involved in the case of housing malpractices. Talking about the senior officials involved, the Ivorian president affirmed that it was not at all a question of management mistakes, but of pure embezzlement of funds. Commenting on these statements today, *FRATERNITE MATIN* did not hesitate to recall that in certain countries such people are handed over to a firing squad for crimes against the state.

As a matter of fact, cases of housing malpractices in Ivory Coast involving tens of billions of CFA francs were publicly disclosed early this year following the decision of the Ivorian authorities to cancel government leases (free housing) for certain categories of civil servants, especially teachers. The purpose was to reduce state expenditures as the country was severely affected by the world crisis which has resulted in the decrease of its export revenue by about two-thirds owing to a drop in the price of cocoa and coffee (of which Ivory Coast is one of the world's main producers). This measure provoked great dissatisfaction and resulted in strikes last April. It was very salutary, however, because it enabled the discovery of the malpractices: For example, some house owners [words indistinct]. A commission of inquiry was therefore set up to investigate these scandals and it appears that it has now almost completed its work. It was probably this voluminous dossier that President Houphouet-Boigny found on his desk in the middle of October after his 4 and 1/2 months absence in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, Switzerland, and France.

This problem will be the subject of the meeting of the National Council taking place in Abidjan tomorrow, which, according to the Ivorian head of state himself, will be followed by a Cabinet reshuffle.

NIGERIA

Yugoslav Envoy on Possible Power Supply Aid

AB090938 Lagos NAN in English 0850 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Lagos, Nov 8 (Nan) — The Yugoslav ambassador to Nigeria, Ramadan Marmulaku, said in Lagos today that his country was ready to help Nigeria out of its electricity problem. The ambassador, who said this during a courtesy call on the Senate president, Joseph Wayas, added that Yugoslavia was willing to enter into technical and economic cooperation agreement with Nigeria in the area of hydro-power projects to ensure regular supply of electricity. He assured Dr Wayas that under the agreement, technicians and spare parts would be provided for NEPA [National Electric Power Authority], while there would be an increase in the purchase of Nigerian crude oil. Replying, Dr Wayas said that the proposed Yugoslav assistance would be given priority attention by Nigeria.

Press on Ghana-Upper Volta Exercise, RSA Vote

AB090942 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Press review]

[Excerpts] The *DAILY TIMES* does not agree with the reason given by the military leaders of Ghana and Upper Volta for the current joint military maneuvers on their common border. The paper says that what the leaders of the two countries are really fearing, is internal insurrection that could be caused by the worsening economic situation in their countries. Moreover, the *TIMES* says that Rawlings and Sankara, who came to power through the barrel of a gun, seem to be haunted by the fear of being removed through the same means. As leaders of poor countries, the paper appeals to them to invest the little money at their disposal on projects that will benefit their suffering people.

The *NIGERIAN TRIBUNE* discusses the effect of an endorsed referendum by whites in apartheid South Africa on a new Constitution. The paper dismisses the endorsement as an invitation to racial war and notes that instead of the new Constitution ushering in a new day of freedom and equality, it reinforces the arrogant stand of the minority whites in that country. It explains that the most revolting aspect of the Constitution is that it excludes African blacks who constitute 70 percent of the population. The *TRIBUNE* in conclusion observes that in the so-called Constitution, by providing an all powerful president, racist South Africa is ridiculously moving toward a one-man dictatorship.

Study Shows 'Deprivation' in Oil Producing Areas

AB091057 Lagos NAN in English 1035 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Port Harcourt, Nov 9 (NAN) — Riverine oil producing areas have suffered deprivation and lagged behind in development despite the economic boom and political power brought by petroleum exploration and exploitation, a recent Nigerian Institute for Social and Economic Research (NISER) funded study has revealed. The study, done by Prof Eniola Adeniyi and Drs Olu Sule and G. Angaye of NISER, also found that oil pollution worsened economic and social development in the oil producing areas. The six-weeks-long study, which cost NISER 8,000 naira, covered Uzere in River State, and Ibeno communities in Cross River, areas hit by oil pollution. Field survey techniques including administration of questionnaires were used in the study titled "Environment and Socio-Economic Impact of Oil Spillage in the Petroleum Producing Riverine Areas of Nigeria." It found that the soil of oil producing areas had been impoverished through pollution causing poor yields of yams, cocoyams, maize, cassava, and sour citrus fruits.

The study expressed fears that inhabitants of the regions in which gas associated with oil is flared, may have greater susceptibility to heart diseases from exposure to hot air.

Respondents, the study said, expressed determination to migrate to other areas to seek for jobs, better conditions, to re-locate their businesses, and to escape from the pollution in the villages. Equipment failure, pipeline leaks, and sabotage were identified in the study as the main causes of pollution. The NISER dons said that the Federal Government had a bounding responsibility to resuscitate the livelihood of communities in oil producing regions and ensure that they benefit from the prosperity which petroleum production had brought to the country. The NISER study, done last April and May, was one of the papers presented yesterday to the more than 300 participants attending the ongoing four day seminar-exhibition on petroleum industry and the Nigerian environment.

Last weekend, Governor Melford Okilo at the Murtala Muhammad Airport expressed fears over possible migration of people from the state to other parts of the country to look for livelihood because of the effects of oil pollution. Governor Okilo claimed that for the past 20 years since the issue of oil pollution had been plaguing the state, nothing had been done to check the climactic chaos, leading to loss of cultivable land and death of large quantities of seafood. He gave 10 years as the maximum period within which the situation needs to be brought under control before mass migration from the state for want of food. The Rivers governor said that the Federal Government so far had only paid N1 million in kind and N 0.5 million in cash since the problems of oil pollution began in the state.

Hearing on Ojukwu Election Petition Continues

AB100847 Lagos NAN in English 0830 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Lagos, Nov 9 (NAN) — Hearing on the petition filed by the NPN [National Party of Nigeria] senatorial candidate for Onitsha, Chief Chukwuemeka Ojukwu, against the NPP [Nigerian People's Party] candidate, Dr Edwin Onwudiwe, and three Fedeco [Federal Electoral Commission] officials is to continue tomorrow at the Supreme Court in Lagos. The petition followed the declaration of Dr Onwudiwe as winner of the August 20 senatorial elections held in the Onitsha senatorial district and which was upheld by an appeal court.

Arguing the petition today, counsel for the appellant, Chief Augustine Anyamene, said that the appeal court erred in law by setting aside the judgment of an Onitsha high court on grounds that the (?trial judge) gave credence to the petitioner, Chief Ojukwu, without considering the case of the respondent, Dr Onwudiwe.

Chief Anyamene submitted that the appeal court misdirected itself in law when it held that the petitioner ought not to amend certain paragraphs of his petition during the proceedings in the lower court. Chief Anyamene said that his client was challenging the Ontisha Northeast District result in which Fedeco announced 4,847 votes cast for Chief Ojukwu, and 19,247 votes for Dr Onwudiwe. He said that the Onitsha Northeast results should be (?lifted) because violence took place in that district and supporters of his client did not vote.

Chief Anyamene said that votes from booths not erected by Fedeco were also counted, adding that if the election in the affected area was nullified, Chief Ojukwu would emerge winner with over 2,000 votes. Chief Rotimi Williams will reply on behalf of the respondents tomorrow.

SENEGAL

Diouf Stresses Need for Peace in Middle East

AB100815 Paris AFP in French 1109 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Dakar, 9 Nov (AFP) — Senegalese head of state Abdou Diouf has stressed the need for the world community, in the spirit of the pertinent UN resolution, to help ensure the respect of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

President Diouf, who was speaking about the situation in Lebanon at a Cabinet meeting, reaffirmed Senegal's desire to see world political conflicts find appropriate solutions through negotiations, according to an official communique. He renewed the support of the Senegalese people for the Palestinians, the PLO, and the Lebanese people, and for the restoration of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, the communique concluded.

UPPER VOLTA

Sankara Message to Castro on Grenada Role

AB0091425 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Message by Head of State Thomas Sankara to Cuban President Fidel Castro on the role played by Cuban soldiers during Grenada invasion — date not given]

[Text] Comrade President, I have the honor of presenting, on behalf of the National Council of the Revolution, the government, and all the revolutionary people of Upper Volta, and on my own behalf, my very warm congratulations and militant encouragement for the heroic resistance put up by the courageous Cuban revolutionary soldiers during the invasion of Grenada by imperialist and neocolonial forces of the reactionary and oppressive regimes of the Caribbean and the United States. I assure you of the firm support of all the revolutionary people of Upper Volta for the advent of a peace-loving and just world.

Very high regards. [signed] Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and head of state of Upper Volta.

Sankara Message to Nicaraguan President

AB0091430 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Message from head of state Thomas Sankara to Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega on support to the Grenadian people during the invasion of Grenada — date not given]

[Text] Comrade President, I have the honor of presenting, on behalf of the National Council of the Revolution, the Upper Voltan Government, all the revolutionary people of Upper Volta, and on my own behalf, my warm and militant congratulations for the support given to the people of Grenada during the invasion by the imperialist forces of the Caribbean and the United States. I assure you of the gratitude and the permanent support of the whole Upper Voltan people in this struggle for the liberation of the Grenadian people.

Very high regards. [signed] Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and head of state of Upper Volta.

Sankara, Rawlings Address Soldiers After Maneuvers

AB0092045 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The joint Ghana-Upper Volta military maneuvers codenamed "Bold Union" ended yesterday in Po. It should be emphasized that the maneuvers, which took the form of a real military operation to test the combat readiness of the soldiers in the field, were in fact a simulation of a counterattack to an attack on the country. The maneuvers began on 4 November and our special correspondent, Alhassan Traore, covered the latter part. Here is his report:

As you rightly said, these maneuvers were aimed at testing the ability of the two Armies to repulse any external aggression. About 600 soldiers participated in this exercise, which was directed by Captain Blaise Compaore, minister delegate to the presidency and commander of the National Commando Training Center [CNEC]; Major Jean-Baptiste Lingani, commander in chief of the high command of the National Armed Forces; Major General Quainoo, the commander in chief of the Ghana Armed Forces, and one of his assistants. Attending as observers were officers from Mali, Togo, Ivory Coast, and Benin.

After the military exercises, elements of the Ghana Armed Forces and Upper Voltan Armed Forces gathered at the CNEC, where they met the heads of state of Ghana and Upper Volta, Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings and Captain Thomas Sankara, who arrived there for the occasion. A working meeting took place between the military leaders of our two countries in the presence of the two heads of state and officers from neighboring countries invited as observers to these maneuvers. Earlier, Capt Sankara and Flight Lt Rawlings witnessed artillery firing exercises, but this time with live ammunition, some 7 km from Po. At the end of the maneuvers, a general evaluation of the 4-day military exercise was made. The first to evaluate the exercise was the commander in chief of the Ghana Armed Forces, and then Maj Lingani, who concurred with his Ghanaian counterpart, especially on the tactical aspects of the maneuvers.

[Begin Lingani recording] First, the tactical outline of the maneuver is to counter an odious aggression by some sinister imperialist forces attacking the revolution and the Upper Voltan people from the south. The aim is to test the operational capacity of an Upper Voltan unit as well as the capacity of a commando battalion on the offensive with air support from a sister African country, that is the Ghana Armed Forces. [end recording]

The political aspects of this joint military maneuver by these two countries which have the common will and determination to ensure their security, independence, and development was particularly emphasized by Flight Lt Rawlings and Capt Sankara. The two men emphasized this in their addresses to soldiers who took part in the maneuvers. First of all Flight Lt Jerry John Rawlings:

[Begin Rawlings recording in English followed by sentence by sentence French translation — processed from English] Now, let me raise our internal little differences on to the continental scene. We have the Francophone, the Anglophone, we have this, we have that. When we come to all kinds of differences, that will keep us apart if generated. [sentence as heard] When we want to have a military exercise, we have it with the British troops; when they want to have a military exercise, they have it with France. How come black people living on the African Continent cannot have such an exercise? That is the question I want you to ask yourself. It is because of economic philosophy. [applause] We are today, by this act, starting a new history. The whole concept of it may not be that easy for some of you to understand. For heavens sake, I want to assure you that we are on the right track. The more the enemies charge at you, the more I want you to have confidence in yourselves in this process that is taking place.

Only yesterday, when we arrived, I met Capt Sankara, and we were discussing a few problems such as a foreign combat aircraft — very sophisticated — that came into our airspace a few nights ago, and put up a very menacing display that threatened a lot of people in the Volta region. And do you know what he said? He said that the same incident occured that same day along a town in Upper Volta called Tiebele. The message is simple: — We in this subregion do not have any such aircraft of such sophisticated equipment. These are foreign things belonging to the dominant so-called developed countries, and they want to tell you and me to let us watch out. They are pointing a finger at you and me. What is behind the message? There are still a lot of places in the Third World that are still struggling and have not reached this initial level as we have done in our two countries. They want to protect those exploited areas, those areas they are still exploiting, and they want to tell our people. We are not giving in! It is just that! What we have initiated — I told you before in Ghana — is going to fly: — The wind will carry it; the influence will take it. Africa will rise. [applause]

I have two more points to finish. My brothers, during the debrief with respect to the exercise, yes, finally it was described as being successful, most especially considering the time factor involved. But please, no matter how successful you think it was, I don't want you to go home feeling satisfied. I want you to feel it could have been better, especially for you the Ghanaian troops. That is why Ghanaian workers, whenever we leave our own soil, we are known for being one of the best. When we have to undertake these exercises on our own territories, on our own continent, let that best be seen of us too.

And finally, we have a duty to perform. Before I give over my salute to you, please think about what this process means. In 1979, I was going to leave Ghana and go to Angola and fight alongside our fellow blacks. But in no time at all when they started the orchestration, I understood that there was very little I knew. I have learned a lot since then. You went through the same experiences; Capt Sankara went through the same experiences. Some of us learned lessons. A whole lot of us never get the opportunity to live to ever pass on the experience. But some of us survived. For heavens sake, let's not let go of the process that has started. Commit yourself to it. Right now, your duty, your whole passion, your whole person must fall on your duty. [sentence as heard] As you look at Ghana, you are looking at Africa; as you look at Upper Volta, you are looking at Africa. You are looking at the Third World, you are looking at man. You are looking at today's generation, generations to come. Others have made it and we are living upon the fact. [as heard]. The beginning of the end has started. Thank you very much. [appluause]

The chairman of the CNR and head of state, speaking after his Ghanaian counterpart, discussed the context in which these maneuvers took place. Capt Thomas Sankara called for a streamlining of the Armies of the two peoples to make them more dynamic to fight the common enemy in case of any aggression. Let us listen to Comrade Sankara:

[Begin Sankara recording in French followed by translation into English — processed from French] You have covered kilometers and kilometers in search of the enemy. You did not find that enemy. You were with your Ghanaian and Upper Voltan brothers. But of course, there is an enemy. They are those who are watching us critically. They are those who are feeling bad now because Ghana and Upper Volta have joined forces; because Ghana and Upper Volta are determined to fight the enemies of Africa; because Ghana and Upper Volta have refused to be anybody's valets. We have refused to serve as an indigenous army for the neocolonialists; we have refused to be skirmishers; we are now African freedom fighters. And that is why they are following with close attention what we are doing here. We are telling them now that this is nothing compared with what is yet to happen. For we Ghanaians and Upper Voltans, war is no longer just the affair of soldiers but is for the whole people because we are revolutionaries. War is a people's affair. Because our people want peace, we associate the Ghanaian and Upper Voltan peoples with our daily fight for peace. That is why our enemies know very well that whenever they penetrate into Ghana or Upper Volta, they will not just find the soldiers alert, but the whole people will rise up to track them down and beat them wherever they might be. That is why our internal enemies are confused. They are now dreaming about making a vindictive coup d'etat. But let them know that if they are able to kill Flight Lt Jerry Rawlings, each one of you is another Jerry Rawlings [applause] and they can't do anything about that. If they want to take over Ghana or Upper Volta, then they must burn down everything. But if any survivors should remain in Ghana and Upper Volta, these survivors would be the same militant and revolutionary people of these two countries.

But be careful! There is a duty for us revolutionary soldiers. Some of you say you are tired. Some of you are complaining about lack of good equipment. I am going to explain things to you. You have bad equipment because the previous armies were just ceremonial armies, and they were only good at parades but not good for fighting. That is why there is not even the minimum equipment to organize yourselves for any reasonably good battle. Especially, we Upper Voltans know that our chiefs ordered materials according to the bribes they could get without considering their effectiveness in the field. We know that they promoted themselves only in order to show off in town and impress civilians and women but they were inefficient as far as combat was concerned. [applause] And even for you Ghanaians, the generals were those who could drink as much beer as possible. Now you are going to walk day and night. You are going to wear out your boots and your pants, but you will continue walking and even when you have finished walking, you will be expected to walk some more because the people expect that. We have a duty towards the Ghanaian people and the Upper Voltan people. There are millions and millions of African people who are looking forward to the triumph of the revolutions in Ghana and Upper Volta. We have no right to disappoint them. We are forced to forge ahead. [end recording].

ANGOLA

Dos Santos, Jorge Greet Soviet Counterparts

MB090940 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] The chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, has greeted the people, party, and Government of the Soviet Union on the occasion of another anniversary of the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR]. In a 7 November message addressed to Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos said that the victory of the revolution in Russia in October 1917 showed all oppressed and exploited peoples the path to be followed in their struggle against colonialism, imperialism, and all forms of capitalist oppression. In his message, the Angolan head of state also stressed that the quick advance of the forces of progress and socialism is the result of the application of a coherent policy of principles free of all opportunism or ultraleftist spirit in the current phase of the development of capitalism [as heard], in which the CPSU performs a fundamental role. Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos reiterated Angola's appreciation for the political positions and constructive proposals of the Soviet Union, which are designed to save our world from a world war. He also reaffirmed the wish to consolidate and promote the ties of friendship forged in the struggle of Angolan people for national independence. In addition, he expressed the conviction that relations of multifaceted cooperation will be promoted for the benefit of the Angolan and Soviet peoples and expressed wishes of progress and prosperity for the Soviet people in building the material and technical bases of communism.

Also on the occasion of the GOSR anniversary, Comrade Paulo Jorge, the foreign minister, sent his counterpart, Andrey Gromyko, a telegram of congratulations. In the message, the Angolan foreign minister hailed the efforts made by the Soviet Union in establishing an atmosphere of friendship and cooperation among all peoples of the world at a time when the enemies of peace are becoming even more aggressive and threatening. The readiness of the Angolan Government to strengthen even further the fraternal relations between the two countries in favor of peace, independence, and socialism is reiterated in the telegram sent by Comrade Paulo Jorge to Andrey Gromyko on the occasion of the national day of Soviet people, which was marked the day before yesterday.

Condolences for Rashidov Death

MB100826 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] The chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, has sent a message to Yuriy Andropov, secretary general of the CPSU and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, on the death of Sharaf Rashidov, a distinguished member of the Soviet party and state. In the message, the Angolan head of state said that Sharaf Rashidov had given proof of selfless loyalty to the cause of communism, having dedicated all his life to the cause of peace and progress of mankind and the well-being and development of the Soviet people and, as such, his statemanship today constitutes an example to future generations in the total commitment to the building of communism in the USSR and peace and freedom in the world.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos expressed most heartfelt condolences to the Soviet head of state on behalf of the party and Angolan party and government. He also expressed most heartfelt condolences to the grieving family. Sharaf Rashidov was a candidate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, and a member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

Party Official Criticizes Events in Grenada

MB091144 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Comrade Lucio Lara, member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party has said in an interview given to PRENSA LATINA that the U.S. invasion of Grenada is a contemptable act of banditry which characterizes U.S. imperialism. The Angolan official also stressed that the invasion was a warning of similar operations to be carried out elsewhere in the world. He reaffirmed that the events in Grenada constituted a blow to the entire world, for they were carried out with absolute contempt for international law and all conventions and moral laws of the peoples. Comrade Lucio Lara also said that the role of the U.S. people could be decisive to the fascism which is beginnning to impose itself on that country. He noted that most of us might be witnessing a similar and much more advanced process in the United States as that which Adolph Hitler carried out in Germany. Referring to the attitude of the group of Cuban construction workers and their fellow laborers who resisted the U.S. invasion of Grenada, Comrade Lucio Lara described the Cuban contribution as a positive contribution to internationalism. In conclusion, he reaffirmed the great admiration of our people for the attitude of the ever lofty internationalism which the Cubans are demonstrating in Angola.

Source Denies Crashed Plane Carried Soldiers

MB100646 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] The presidents of Niger and Portugal, Seyni Kountche and Ramalho Eanes, yesterday sent condolences messages to the Angolan head of state, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, on the air crash which took place the day before yesterday in Lubango town. According to a dispatch from the Angolan Airlines [TAAG], the air crash was caused by technical problems, although the enquiry into the causes of the accident involving the Boeing 737 aircraft of TAAG has not yet been concluded. The accident killed 126 people, including the 5 crewmen, when the airplane was about to take off from Lubango to Luanda. In Huila Province, mourning is continuing until 1300 today, and tolerance of late reporting for duty was also decreed throughout the

province to allow the residents of Lubango to take part in funeral ceremonies.

Reports from Lubango deny the reports circulated by the Yugoslav TANJUG correspondent, according to which most of the passengers of the crashed Boeing 737 were military men. In fact the airplane was only carrying two military men, according to ANGOP citing an official source in Lubango.

Meanwhile, TAAG relief assistance officials informed all technical and control crewmen that the coffins containing the remains of their colleagues will arrive at 4 February International Airport today at 0930 and it called on all crewmen to appear in full uniform. TAAG relief assistance officials conveyed the most heartfelt condolences to the grieved families on behalf of all TAAG crewmen.

AFP: UNITA Claims Responsibility for Crash

NC101134 Paris AFP in English 1127 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Paris, Nov 10 (AFP) — The armed opposition UNITA movement in Angola today claimed responsibility for the destruction of an Angolan Airlines Boeing 737 which crashed on Tuesday in the south of the country killing everyone aboard. In a statement issued here, UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola), said that one of its special forces groups shot the plane down near Lubango, in Huila Province. UNITA justified its action by saying that the aircraft was carrying recruits for the government Armed Forces and a company of the 3rd Motorised Brigade from Lubango to the capital, Luanda. All the occupants "died in the flames", the statement said.

According to the airline, 126 people were aboard the plane, and the ANGOLAN NEWS AGENCY ANGOP said yesterday most of them were civilians, with only two military officers among them. Earlier today the South African daily *DIE BEELD* reported that an anonymous caller claiming to represent UNITA told its Windhoek, Namibia, office that the UNITA forces shot down the plane with a ground-to-air missile. The caller, who said the plane was hit just after taking off from Lubango airport, also alleged all the passengers were soldiers. According to ANGOP, the plane crashed in the bush about 900 metres (yards) from the runway as a result of a technical failure.

The UNITA office in Paris also claimed that on November 7 its forces had attacked a train carrying government troops and their Cuban allies near the town of Malange, about 250 km (150 miles) east of Luanda, killing 112 people. "Enormous quantities of war material" were seized, UNITA said. The communique also said that on November 5, UNITA forces shot down an Angolan MIG-21 fighter, killing the pilot, near the central town of Huambo, and that on November 6 an incendiary bomb had exploded in a Luanda building causing serious damage.

Earlier this week, UNITA, which is backed by South Africa, said it had halted attacks by government troops and started its own "general offensive throughout the country until [word indistinct].

LESOTHO

Election Preparations Under Way; Date To Be Set

MB100735 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] A spokesman for the Lesotho Government yesterday said that preparations for general elections were continuing and these preparations would proceed in accordance with the pace set by the Government of Lesotho. The spokesman, quoting previous statements made by the right honorable prime minister, said that the passage of the parliament act was one such preparation. He said that the prime minister had stated on many occasions that there were a few final details to be taken care of before a date is announced. The spokesman said that the Government of Lesotho would, however, not be rushed into elections without tightening all the loose ends. Politicians who kept a watching brief of foreign interests would not succeed in rushing the government into prematurely announcing an election date, the spokesman added.

MADAGASCAR

President Meets With Visiting Iranian Official

GF091542 Tehran IRNA in English 1516 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 9, IRNA — Political deputy of Iran's Foreign Ministry Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam Tuesday said that Muslim people of Iran were determined to continue the war until the materailisation of their legitimate rights, and establishment of a ground for a lasting peace. In a meeting with the Madagascar president, Didier Ratsiraka, Sheykh ol-Eslam presented him a message from Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i and outlined Iran's stance vis-a-vis international issues, situation in Africa and bilateral ties.

Referring to plots of the superpowers which equipped the Iraqi regime to launch attacks against the Islamic Republic, the Iranian official noted that as long as Saddam Husayn (the Iraqi ruler) was in power, the region would not experience peace. Thanking for President Khamene'i's message, President Ratsiraka expressed gladness at the victory of the Islamic revolution of Iran and said that his country, sought ever increasing expansion of bilateral ties. The two sides also discussed the purchase of oil from Iran and other matters of mutual interest.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Greets Andropov on Soviet Anniversary

MB092015 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] President Samora Machel has said Mozambique and the Soviet Union are increasingly strengthening their ties of friendship and cooperation. In a message to the Soviet leader, Yuriy Andropov, on the same occasion of the anniversary of the October Revolution, President Samora machel said cooperation and friendship between the two countries had been in the com

mon interest of the Mozambican and Soviet peoples and of peace and socialism in the world.

The president praised the Soviet Union and the Soviet Communist Party for their role in the struggle for national liberation and against racism, apartheid, and Zionism. On Monday the Soviet ambassador to Mozambique, Yuriy Sepelev, and Mozambique's interior minister, Armando Guebuza, also expressed their conviction that relations between the two countries were growing stronger.

U.S. Envoy Ends Visit; Remarks Reported

MB091957 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] The U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Frank Wisner, left Maputo this morning at the end of a 4-day visit to Mozambique during which he held talks with President Samora Machel and several government ministers. Speaking last night a a dinner given by Mozambique's Chamber of Commerce, Mr Wisner told businessmen from the state, private, and mixed sectors that they are a bridge between Mozambique and the United States. The discussions with President Samora and Mozambican ministers had two objectives Mr Wisner said: to seek peace in southern Africa and to expand bilateral relations. Mr Wisner said that after the lengthy discussions we understand each other and things are moving forward. He left Mozambique for Swaziland and was scheduled to return to Washington via South Africa and Portugal.

Maputo Comments on Visit

MB091916 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] In Maputo the Governments of Mozambique and the United States have been discussing their bilateral relations and the situation in southern Africa. The two topics are connected because Mozambique is a part of southern Africa. The problems that Mozambique faces are southern African problems, and the successes and failures of Mozambique are lessons for the rest of southern Africa.

When the new American ambassador to Mozambique was presenting his letters of credence to President Samora Machel last Saturday, the president made some important points about the nature of the present conflict in southern Africa, and he asked for the support of the United States in the effort to solve the problems and end the conflict. President Samora's point was that the real source of violence and aggression in this region is the apartheid system of South Africa. Apartheid denies the South African people their right to live according to the norms that are accepted throughout the civilized world. Nowhere else in the world are people divided by law according to their race. Nowhere else is it legal to humiliate people because of the color of their skin.

There is an attitude in the United States that the problem of southern Africa is not race. This attitude puts the problem in the context of the global conflict of East and West, the cold war. In the terms of this argument, the black majority of South Africa cannot be allowed to end the apartheid system because this would be an advantage to the Soviet Union. This is a total misrepresentation of the problem. As President Samora Machel told the new American ambassador last Saturday, the South African people are asking only for equality, justice, democracy, and respect for human rights. If there was no Soviet Union, the South African people would still make these demands. In fact, the South African liberation movement, the African National Congress, was founded before the Great October Revolution in Russia in 1917. The conflict in South Africa has nothing to do with great power confrontation.

A U.S. envoy, Mr Frank Wisner, has been discussing some of the issues involved in the southern African conflict with President Samora and Mozambican ministers. The Mozambican point of view is that the South African people are not demanding something that the United States Administration cannot afford to support. The people of the United States have equal rights before the law — therefore, why not the people of South Africa?

Mr Wisner will be taking the Mozambican view back to Washington where it will be subjected to the scrutiny of the State Department. The people of southern Africa, subjected to oppression and aggression by Pretoria, await the American response.

NAMIBIA

Multiparty Conference To Be Held 11 Nov

MB091917 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1352 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Windhoek, Nov 9, SAPA — A multiparty conference on the future of SWA/Namibia will open in Windhoek on Friday, according to a statement issued in Windhoek today. Taking part will be the Damara Council, Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, SWAPO Democrats, South West Africa National Union and the Rehoboth Liberation Front.

Umtata: Security Forces Kill SWAPO Unit Leader

MB091352 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Namibian security forces have shot and killed an alleged SWAPO member believed to be the leader of a guerrilla gang. Official sources in Rundu say a SWAPO member was shot yesterday afternoon. The say the man is thought to have led the group which attacked officials of the Kavango Department of Agriculture on Friday with small arms fire and rifle grenades between Grootfontein and Rundu. A police reaction unit tracked down and killed three of the alleged members on Saturday. The Rundu sources say the alleged leader of the group, who got away, was heavily laden with landmines and other explosives when he was shot.

SOUTH AFRICA

Bavarian Prime Minister Arrives on Visit

MB081556 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Mr Franz-Josef Strauss, the prime minister of the West German state of Bavaria, says that since his first visit to South Africa 17 years ago there have been many positive changes. Mr Strauss, who arrived in South Africa this afternoon on a 7-day private visit, said it is important for all population groups to have a share in the country's political and economic activity. He felt that in light of the referendum result South Africa should be encouraged to introduce further reform.

Meets With Botha

LD091732 Hamburg DPA in German 1604 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Pretoria, 9 Nov (DPA) — South Africa Prime Minister Pieter Botha has "gone to the limits of the politically possible" in order to change conditions in South Africa, in the view of Bavarian Prime Minister Franz-Josef Strauss. After a meeting with Pieter Botha and other members of the government in Pretoria, Strauss expressed the hope, speaking to journalists on Wednesday, that relations between Bonn and Pretoria will improve. "This would serve the future of both countries and the peaceful development of Africa's future", Strauss said.

Strauss, who has come to Pretoria in order to open a new BMW car factory, warned against expecting too much from South Africa all at once. In the view of the Bavarian politician, the "preservation of the country's efficiency" and "black majority government with equal voting rights for all" in South Africa are not compatible. "Here the lives and living standards of many more million blacks and Coloreds are at stake than that of the whites," Strauss said. The prime minister and Christian Social Union chairman will fly back to the FRG on Friday.

Foreign Minister Meets With Visiting U.S Envoy

MB091658 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] The United States still considers the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola to be a prerequisite for independence in South-West Africa. This statement has been made in Pretoria by the American deputy assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Mr Frank Wisner, after talks with the minister of foreign affairs and information, Mr Pik Botha. Mr Wisner, who is a deputy to Dr Chester Crocker, arrived in Pretoria from Mozambique this morning and leaves for Lisbon tonight. At a news conference in Pretoria, Mr Wisner said the prerequisite of Cuban withdrawal from Angola had been American policy for the past 2 and 1/2 years and had not changed in any way. The American position remained that a settlement in South-West Africa should be based on Resolution 435 of the Security Council of the United Nations.

Mauritian Labor Minister on Visit to Country

MB091235 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] The Mauritian minister of labor, Mr Joseph Duval, has arrived in South Africa on a semiofficial visit. In an interview with our economics desk, he said that while in South Africa he would try to interest the country in employing some of the many skilled but unemployed people living in Mauritius. These included masons, carpenters, and teachers. Mr Duval said that the main purpose of his visit was to set up a market for Mauritian goods in South Africa. He hoped to obtain duty concessions on Mauritian imports and to establish credit lines.

Inkatha Leader Replies to AZASO, ANC Charges

MB091858 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1438 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Durban, Nov 9, SAPA — The time has come for every black parent in South Africa to take note of "the terrible danger for them all which will follow AZASO's [Azanian student organization] wanton gambling with the deaths of their children," Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, president of Inkatha, said today. The kwaZulu leader was replying in a press release to an attack on him in an AZASO pamphlet, "Massacre at Ngoye." He described the phamphlet as a "scurrilous bit of writing," and said that with its small band of "weedy followers" AZASO had the "temerity and audacity to accuse me of causing disunity. We see the ludicrous spectacle of a handful of misguided youth telling virtually a whole nation that they, the nation, cause disunity. Every insult hurled at me is an insult hurled at the black people of South Africa." The pamphlet described the Chief Buthelezi as "a mongrel, a dog and a bantustan rubber stamp leader ... a puppet" and, among other things, accused him of:

— Confusing and misleading the people into fighting among themselves,
— Of preaching non-violence and using violence against black people,
— Rejecting anybody who fights injustice in South Africa as an enemy, and
— Being responsible for shooting people and banning trade unions.

Chief Buthelezi said: "... the tragic events which claimed the lives of Inkatha youth and the lives of students at the University of Zululand were brought about by despicable forces which sow division among the people. If they (AZASO) have not yet learnt the errors of their ways and corrected the stupidity of their thinking, they will find that the Inkatha lion has up to now only growled ever so softly. We have not bared our fangs, and I pray to God that AZASO never makes us to so."

Posing the question of what was to be done about AZASO, which included "uncouth, lying, deceiving, plotting, scum of South African youth," Chief Buthelezi said: "Let us deal with them at every opportunity ... We can never rest until we purge the student bodies of our youth of the poisonous deceivers who want to lead them to the sacrificial altars of their distorted minds."

Dealing with press statements by the ANC mission in exile, which appeared in the *CITY PRESS* with a Lusaka dateline on November 6, and which attacked Chief Buthelezi and blamed him for the violence at the university, he said it "could well be the final nail in the coffin" for future cooperation between Inkatha and the ANC. He said he had sought cooperation between the two organisations because "we had common objectives" early in Inkatha's existence. "We all know that the political ferment which emerged in 1976 and continued for some time was part of the people's reaction to the vacuum which the ANC's mission in exile had created when for over a decade they hardly lifted a finger in concern for what was happening in South Africa. They were so busy looking after themselves in exile that they used the struggle here for no more than a stage prop to support the life they were making for themselves outside the country," Chief Buthelezi said.

Inkatha was deeply committed to the aims and objectives of the "founding fathers" of the ANC and out of "compassion for our brothers in exile" had done all in their power to keep alive the role of the mission in exile, "but perhaps it is now true that the abuse they now hurl at us is the nail in the coffin of the cooperation between us."

Buthelezi-UDF Differences Reported

MB091355 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] There has been a new development in the uneasy relationship between kwaZulu leader Gatsha Buthelezi and the newly formed United Democratic Front [UDF]. Carmen Ricard in Durban has details:

[Ricard] Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has called on the UDF to meet with his kwaAulu Legislative Assembly. That is according to senior members of the UDF. They told me that Buthelezi had said the UDF genuineness would be adjudged according to whether or not they were prepared to meet with what he called Inkatha's proven patriots. Responding to Buthelezi's call, the UDF national publicity officer, (Terra Lakota), said that since the organization was a democratic one, the constituents would have to be consulted before a final decision could be reached. He added that the UDF was committed to working for the unity of all black people. However, the National Executive would have to take other factors into account as well, for example, the effect which the carnage at Ngoya has had on South African people.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Speech Outlines Role of Defense Force

MB090945 Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 1 Nov 83 p 1

[By *MAIL* correspondent]

[Excerpt] Zambia is committed to the development of a small and effective defence force capable of repulsing external aggression, President Kaunda said in Livingstone yesterday. The president said while the nation could not afford a large regular defence force, it was in Zambia's interest to take measures to defend herself against an invasion from any direction. Dr Kaunda was speaking at a pass-out parade of 66 officers at the Livingstone Zambia Air Force Base, which was also attended by secretary of state for defence and security, Mr Grey Zulu, Southern Province member of the Central Committee, Mr Mungoni Liso, and all the defence force chiefs.

"The force is for defence purposes; to repel external aggression and maintain internal peace. It is not for attacking anybody. It is not for offensive purposes. South Africa has often accused Frontline States of making preparations to invade it. This is a blatant lie. None of us in this region is preparing for war against South Africa. We do not have the resources to squander on such venture," the president said.

He said South Africa wanted to hoodwink the world by such propaganda to attack the Frontliners because of their support for the oppressed masses in Namibia and in the apartheid republic. He said Zambia was waging a diplomatic war against the abominable apartheid system and oppression by giving moral and diplomatic support to progressive forces in the sub-continent. Dr Kaunda also told the colourful ceremony that Zambia's economy was not sufficiently buoyant to sustain a large defence force which would require all the necessary resources and amenities.

"We cannot afford a large regular force. We can only do so at the expense of development. This will be wrong as a strong economy is the foundation of a strong defence force," he said. Therefore, the president added, the party and its government would like all able-bodied Zambians to augment efforts of the regular defence force by becoming members of the homeguard corps.

ZIMBABWE

HERALD Views U.S. Displeasure With Government

MB090630 Harare THE HERALD in English 5 Nov 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Litany of Protests"]

[Text] Zimbabwe does not seem to be doing anything right these days as far as the United States is concerned. The Americans have, in quick succession, expressed displeasure at recent Zimbabwean actions. First they were not happy that Zimbabwe abstained from a Security Council vote on the shooting down of the Korean Air Lines plane by the Soviet Union. For that some American politicians and administrators wanted aid to Zimbabwe cut by half.

Then came the tiff about Beirut bombing in which American and French soldiers died. The Zimbabwe Government refused to have anything to do with the service held in Harare for those who died in the bombing. No sooner had the American Government expressed its displeasure over that action than another statement was issued expressing concern at Bishop Abel Muzorewa's arrest which the Americans see as no effort to curtail "the right of freedom of expression and peaceful political opposition".

Putting it very diplomatically, the Americans do not believe Zimbabwe's explanations that Muzorewa has been arrested for more serious things than the insults he hurled at the Government during his tour of Israel and at the news conference he held on his return. Or is the United States now venting its frustrations for having failed to support Mrs Thatcher on the air force officers as they could not do it openly with Comrade Mugabe visiting them?

One easily draws the conclusion that the Americans want to be the policeman of the world, installing the governments of their liking as they are doing in Grenada and imposing personalities favourable to them. Muzorewa in our case?

Army Clash With Botswana Defense Force Denied

MB091843 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] A spokesman for the Ministry of Defense has denied catergorically reports emanating from the Botswana press and radio that on 8 November at 0700 elements of the Zimbabwean National Army clashed with the Botswana Defense Forces [BDF] northwest of Francistown, about 4 km inside Botswana territory. The spokesman says the Zimbabwe National Army is under strict orders not to cross into Botswana. In the past week or so, however, [word indistinct] gangs of bandits have tried to infiltrate into Zimbabwe using Botswana as a springboard. Resolute action by the Zimbabwe National Army units negated these attempts, and those dissidents who were not killed or captured had fled back into Botswana. Reports indicate that there is a possibility that the clash referred to by the Botswana news media could have been between the BDF and South African-backed super-ZAPU dissidents.

Defense Official on Incident

MB100920 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] The Zimbabwe National Army has forced gangs of dissidents who tried to infiltrate the country through Botswana, to return to their place of origin faster than they came. The minister of state in the prime minister's office responsible for defense, Comrade Sydney Sekeremayi, made this disclosure in an interview with *THE HERALD*. The newspaper quotes the minister as saying resolute action by the country's forces negated their attempt, and those not killed or captured will have to think carefully before attempting to cross the border.

Meeting To Discuss Incident

MB100724 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 0510 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Government representatives from Botswana and Zimbabwe are expected to meet today in Zimbabwe to discuss the first exchange of fire between the Botswana Defense and the Zimbabwe National Army on Tuesday morning. The incident took place at Maitengwe in the northeast, where six huts were burnt down. Residents of Maitengwe area fled their settlement in the latest of the two most serious border incidents between Botswana and Zimbabwe. The minister of public service and information, Mr Kwelagobe, told parliament yesterday that the government was concerned about the recent developments along the border with Zimbabwe. The French news agency reported yesterday that Zimbabwe's Defense Ministry denied that her Army troops clashed with Botswana troops inside Botswana's borders.

New Detention Order Issued for Muzorewa 4 Nov

MB090745 Harare THE HERALD in English 5 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] An urgent application in the High Court, Harare, for the release of Bishop Abel Muzorewa had to be withdrawn yesterday afternoon because a fresh detention order has been issued. Lawyers acting on behalf of the detained UANC leader had asked for an order against the respondents (the Commissioner of Police and the Minister of State, Comrade Emmerson Munangagwa) that the detention be declared a nullity, and he be released.

Mr Simbarashe Mucheehetere, for the respondents, said it was conceded that the first detention order was irregular. A separate detention order had now been issued. The initial order was made under Section 53 of the Emergency Powers (Maintenance of Law and Order) Regulations 1983, while the new order is under Section 17.

Mr Justice Waddington, before whom the application was made, said recent announcements in the Press were not reflected in the statement of reasons handed to the bishop on his detention. "Generally it is accepted, and it is a most salutory rule, that courts of law should be able to function without risk of being influenced by information which is extraneous to that which is relied upon in any case which is subjudice," said Mr Justice Waddington.

He had no reason to believe that the announcements concerned were made in the knowledge that there would be an application before him. "The public announcements therefore had no bearing on the reasons for the applicant's detention which were under scrutiny in this case." The original detention order alleged that the bishop made "certain derogratory statements about the Government of Zimbabwe" while in Israel, according to the order before the court.

Bishop Muzorewa was picked up by two members of the CIO [Central Intelligence Organization] at his Borrodale farm on Monday afternoon, and in an affidavit before the court, he said he was being held at Goromonzi. In the affidavit, Bishop Muzorewa said the reasons he had been given for his detention were "vague and embarrassing". They do not state what information the State has available to them, precisely what statements I am alleged to have made, or how it is alleged that these statements are derogatory against the Zimbabwean Government."

Mr Justice Waddington ordered the respondents to pay the costs of the application.

MAIL Reports Further on Mugabe Warning to Parties
MB090809 Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 6 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] Several UANC [United African National Congress]-sponsored dissidents have been arrested in Zimbabwe and some are being assigned by the Pretoria regime to destabilize other SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference] countries, the Prime Minister, Comrade Mugabe, said yesterday. Addressing about 60 districts of the Mashonaland Central and Mashonaland East ZANU (PF) women's leagues in Bindura and Marondera, the Prime Minister said: "The open hand of friendship may be tightened into a fist if minority political parties continue to abuse the policy of national reconciliation by engaging in subversive activity." The government might lose its patience soon because it gave the minority parties enough time to reconcile and take part in national development programmes.

Cde Mugabe said that more than 5000 former auxiliaries left the country soon after independence and they were trained by the Pretoria regime to destablise other states. They were fighting in Namibia and Mozambique to gain "the required military experience" until the time was ripe for them to come into Zimbabwe. "Muzorewa was warned in 1981 that he would soon find himself in hot soup if he did not co-operate with the government and continued to liaise with his racist masters. There have been consultations between himself, his party and South Africa. We have been watching the situation."

Since independence the bishop had been in contact with Zaire, South Africa and Israel. And during these times he was seeking ways of destabilising Zimbabwe. The Government has information about his goings on. "We know the number of dissident camps in South Africa, the number of people there and the aims behind them."

The Prime Minister strongly warned the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, whom he said was organising secret subversive meetings throughout the country to forget about getting into power because the people had rejected him. He said this was his last warning to all those leaders of minority parties who were engaged in or planning to launch subversion.

On the women's league, Cde Mugabe said all the party districts should register all the members in their cells, branches and provincial bodies to enable the central committee to have records of the Structure and membership of ZANU (PF) in each area. "The women's and youth leagues should be properly restructured to enable them to put forward proposals for a national plan that will be examined at next year's congress. The plan, which will include all the programmes to be undertaken by the women and youth, will be examined by the Government, and, if approved, will have to be implemented," he said.

The Prime Minister said the restructuring was also necessary because it would allow women to choose their leaders and ease the burden of work on the two national representatives. This would also change the situation where there were only two national representatives on the women's league, who had been elected in Maputo in 1977. These were the secretary, Cde Teurai Ropa Nhongo, and her deputy, Cde Sally Mugabe.

The Prime Minister said the restructuring was accompanied by his wife, Cde Sally; the Speaker of the House of Assembly, Cde Didymus Mutasa; the Minister of Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Cde Eddison Zvobgo; the Deputy Minister of Local Government and Town Planning, Cde George Chinegundu; the ZANU (PF) naitonal political commissar, Cde Mayor Urimbo; the Minister of Community Development and Women's Affairs, Cde Teurai Ropa Nhongo; the Minister of Transport, Cde Farai Masango; the Deputy Minister of Water Resources and Development, Cde Joseph Kaparandza; and senior party officials.